PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,919—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1892.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	40 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	36 8
Heart Bottle	33 12
O. R.	32 0
Glentromie	29 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	20 4

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. CO.'S S. S. "PEKIN."

THE EXTRA STEAMER "PEKIN" is EXPECTED to ARRIVE here on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 7th instant.
Passengers and Baggage will be landed at the VICTORIA DOCK.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th Dec.
B.L.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st " 1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
B.L.	PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th " Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March. Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B-L.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th " Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April. Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

14th Dec. 11th Jan.
28th Dec. 24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

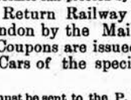
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	G. Wallusching	3,200	501	8th Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 1, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

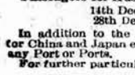
Vessel.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 23, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Militar Officers to Europe via China and America.
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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
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INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th December, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF, VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 10th December, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 11th December, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. PATNA, 1,797 tons, on the 8th December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th December, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co,
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co,
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
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RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
15th Dec., 12th Jan., and 9th Feb., 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov., 17, 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	W. G. Rothwell	1100	500	16th Dec. 1892.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. For Fares and other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, November, 23rd 1893.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).

ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.....Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED .....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security.....Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.
FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months.
4½ Do. do. for 9 months.
4 Do. do. for 6 months.
3 Do. do. for 4 months.
Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.
PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.
6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.
Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.
By Order,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—
PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.
In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them. They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.
ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE,

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HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

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TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Phœnix Brand.....Cash, Rs. 26 0; Credit, Rs. 29 4

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A Special Blend of Scotch Whisky..Cash, Rs. 25 0; Credit, Rs. 28 4

TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky .....Cash, Rs. 33 0; Credit, Rs. 37 4

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH."

Cash.....Rs. 28 8; Credit .....Rs. 32 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS.—Use Munk's Pulmonicon: is a pleasant, never-failing, and sure remedy. Brings relief immediately. Only Annas 12.—MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 74-8-0 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD.

REMOVAL TO OTHER PREMISES.
CLEARANCE BARGAINS.
THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

WILL REMOVE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1893,

AND WITH A VIEW TO

REDUCTION IN STOCK

BEFORE REMOVAL WILL IN THE MEANTIME OFFER

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS.

For CASH PURCHASES on many classes of Goods, such as
FANCY GOODS of all kinds,
LEATHER GOODS, ALBUMS,
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GAMES, and a great variety of Sundries.
This will be a favourable opportunity for Libraries, to buy sets of Standard Books, Novels, &c., at Cheap Rates.
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*** This opportunity will only extend to December 31st, 1892.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

THE WHISKY OF THE DAY!

WILLIAM TEACHER & SONS'

"HIGHLAND CREAM."

EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.

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WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,
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Messrs. J. F. KHUTOKE, Parsi Bazaar Street.
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Messrs. MORENAS & Co., Medows Street.
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Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Poona.
Messrs. CURSETJEE & Co., Kirkee.
Messrs. CORNAGLIA, Poona.
Messrs. CURSETJEE & Co., Nagpur.
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The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Bhusawal.
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6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3 0	6 Cabinet, Full	6 0
12 " " "	5 0	12 " "	9 0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
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6 Photos, small, our Invention .....Rs. 1 4
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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

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Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

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Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

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Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

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Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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TO-DAY AND DURING THE WEEK.

NOVELTIES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

DRESS FABRICS, PLUSHES, SILKS, &c., in great variety.
MILLINERY, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.
MANTLES AND JACKETS.
NEW FURNISHING DRAPERY, ART MUSLINS, CRETONNES, TAPESTRY, CURTAINS, PURDAHS, &c., &c.
NEW SHAPES IN
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A fully assorted Stock of Under-Vests, Socks, Shirts, &c.
BOOTS AND SHOES. ALL SIZES AND IN ALL STYLES.
WEARING APPAREL FOR CHILDREN AND INFANTS.
A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,

BOMBAY.

GOOD WINES—OLD WINES.

SPECIALITIES

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
CLARETS*	from 10 8	to 34 0
SHERRIES	from 18 0	to 32 0
PORTS*	from 18 0	to 23 0
BURGUNDIES*	from 20 0	to 31 0
SAUTERNES	from 19 0	to 30 0
ITALIAN WINES	from 17 0	to 21 0
HUNGARIAN WINES		20 0
OCEANA WINES	from 12 0	to 21 0
RHINE WINES	from 18 0	to 38 0
CHAMPAGNES*	from 28 0	to 64 0
LIQUEURS*	per bottle 3 0	to 7 8

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* These can be had also in Pints.

N. B.—Owing to the fall in Exchange our Catalogue Prices are increased 10 per cent.

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PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
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UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

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2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
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6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
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WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

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GAIETY THEATRE.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director.....Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
PROGRAMME.
CHASSAIGNE'S COMIC OPERA.
"P A L K A."
With the following Unrivalled Cast of Characters:—
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Arthur (Student, son of a rich Farmer).....Mr. E. Fearnley.
Pelican (Doorkeeper of the Convent).....Mr. Harry Hall.
Boleslas (Chief of the Tzigani).....Mr. P. B. Bathurst.
The Seneschal (Kolback's Steward).....Mr. S. Dean.
Tekeli.....} Tzigani .....} Mr. Smythe.
Boboky.....} Tzigani .....} Mr. King.
Edewige (Sister to Boleslas).....Miss Ethel Mackay.
Alexina de Kelkirsch (a Young Heiress).Miss Madie Bennett.
Miana (her Maid).....Miso Riley.
Jasetha (Landlady of the Inn).....Miss Cora Milne.
Konrad (Captain of the Governor's Pages).....Miss Williams.
AND
Tanered (his Nephew, Usher in a Village School).....Mr. P. W. Willard.
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ACT I.—The Town of Montgratz.
ACT II.—Chateau of Governor Kolback.
ACT. III.—Grounds at the Chateau of the Governor.
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Military & Naval in Uniform, Half price to Second and Back Seats.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
WEDNESDAY NEXT.—"THE GONDOLIERS."
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On THURSDAY NEXT, DEC. 8th,
(And two following nights.)
THE GREAT OPERATIC COMEDY.
Music by Audran; Libretto by F. C. Burnand.
The Funniest of Modern Productions.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, DEC. 12th and 13th,
"THE NAUTCH GIRL."
(For Two Nights Only.)
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14th,—"DOROTHY."
(For One Night Only.)
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 15th, 16th, and 17th,
"MADAME FAVART."
In which "TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY"
Will be Sung and Danced by Miss Vera Patey.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
ON THURSDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
CAPT. L. H. MOULE,
AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
COUNTESS OF LEITRIM
and
H. W. ULOTH, Esq.,
Superintendent of P. and O. Co.,
the Crew of the P. and O. s. s. Oriental
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
On behalf of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
Of those Lost in the Wreck of the S. S. BOKHARA.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.
THE OPENING MEET of these Hounds will be at the JACKAL CLUB CAMP, near SANTA CRUZ STATION, on Wednesday, the 7th inst, at 6 a. m. The TRAIN LEAVES CHURCH GATE STATION 5-20 and GRANT ROAD 5-30 (Bombay Time).

POSTAL NOTICE.
MAILS for KARACHI, SIND, and the KATTYWAR COAST PORTS, by the Regular Weekly Steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company, which LEAVE EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, will in future and until further notice be closed at the General Post Office at 8 A.M., instead of at 10 A.M. as before. The latest hour of Posting Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books and Patterns at the General Post Office will be 8 A.M., and Registered Letters, Newspapers, Books, and Patterns at 7-30 A.M.
At the Malabar Hill, Prince's Dock, Parel, Jacob Circle, Colaba, Apollo Bunder, and Esplanade Town Sub-Offices, Ordinary Correspondence can be Posted up to 6 A.M. and Registered Correspondence up to 6 P.M. of the previous day. At all other Town Sub-Offices, the hours will be 6-20 A.M. for Ordinary Correspondence, and 6 P.M. of the previous day for Registered Articles.
JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Post Master.
Bombay General Post Office, 5th December, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will, and Testament of (THAKAR) DOSSA MURARJI, of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.
CHAGBAI and PREMABAI, the two Widows of the said Deceased, and the Executrices named in the Will of the deceased.....Petitioners.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 2nd day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two and in the Fifty-sixth Year of our Reign.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
W. LANE.
The 2nd Day of December, 1892.
Messrs. PESTANJI, RUSTOMJI & KOLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING TRAINING CLASS.
"GRAHAM'S" STANDARD AMERICAN PHONOGRAPHY and "PITMAN'S" SYSTEMS
BRIEF LONGHAND.
ALL applications for 1893 Sessions should reach this office on or before the 31st December, after which date no applications will be entertained.
THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co,
13, Hornby Row.

TALBOT'S TRANSLATIONS INTO PERSIAN.
VOL. I, English; Vol. II, Persian; consisting of Selections from Standard English Authors, translated into Persian for the use of Students.—Price, Rs. 10.
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS,
41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

New Consignment at Hand.
LAGARDE & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE
Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per
doz. qts.
Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.
„ 25 per 2 „ pints.
FROM
DENISON & CO.,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SUB-AGENTS FOR
CROFT, MODY & CO.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
SALES OF 110 CASES PILSENER BEER.
On FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms on account and risk of whom it may concern.
110 cases quarts of Pilsener Beer.
Will be put up for sale in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, December 6, 1892.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

A. J. PAES, late Steward of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club and of the Freemasons' Hall, has the honor to info m the Rajas and the Public in general that he will undertake contracts or Management of Public and Private Dinners, Ball Suppers, Pic-nics, Tea and Garden Parties, &c., from the 1st December, 1892.
A. J. PAES,
Kalbadevi Road, Kolbatwady, Bombay.

TENDERS are invited for SUPPLY of STATIONERY to the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, fro 1st April next, for one year. Tender Forms can be obtained from Undersigned on payment of Annas ei ht. Each tender must be accompanied by samples and by a currency note for Rs. 50, as earnest money, which will be returned when the Contract has been let. Tenders will be received up to January 1st, 1893. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
E. A. LEE,
Examiner of Accounts, B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.

LOOK HERE!
THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—
"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Bolitim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.
SAMUEL FOBLER.
Oomercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

RS. 20 REWARD.
IT is desired to ascertain the whereabouts of the undermentioned CURRENCY NOTES of the Calcutta Circle, for Rs. 100 each:—

V-13	37827	37828
	37829	37830
	37831	37834

2.—The above Reward will be given in respect of each note for the first information which will indicate or which will result in tracing the Note to the present holder.
Apply to
W. J. HAM,
Inspector-General,
Railway Mail Service in India, Allahabad.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TENDERS ARE INVITED, and will be received, at the Office of the Agent and Manager up to noon of the 15th December for the SUPPLY of about 300 Tons of Plate, Angle, Bar, and Rod Iron. Particulars and forms of tenders may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Engineer of the above Company or from Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Company, Solicitors, Bombay, on the payment of Rs. 5.
The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. GAYE,
Acting Storekeeper, H. H. the N. G. S. Railway.
Secunderabad (Deccan) 25th November, 1892.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WYLLYS MACKESON, DECEASED.
ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be to us as Attorneys to Mr. JOHN CUTHBERT GRENSIDE BOWEN, the Administrator in Bombay to the above Estate, at our Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in England, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received—Dated this 28th day of November, 1892.
LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
SEALED TENDERS are invited from Indian Manufacturers for the supply of the Stores more or less as may be required, for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

(a)	Cloth, Dark Green, Whitelist	Yds.	3,400
	Do. do. Blue do.	„	4,900
	Do. Scarlet do.	„	2,800
	Serge, Dark Blue, Ordinary	„	29,000
	Do. do. Green do.	„	14,300
	Do. Scarlet do.	„	3,120
	Cotton Grey, 36 in. wide	„	35,500
(b)	Drill, Cotton, White, 27 in. wide	„	4,48,000
(c)	Socks, Worsted, line... 1st Size	Pairs	38,000
	2nd „	„	80,000
	3rd „	„	50,700
	Boys	„	700

(a) Delivery to commence 15th October 1893 and to be completed 30th June 1894.
(b) 35,000 yards to be delivered at once on acceptance of the tender. The delivery of the remainder to commence 1st April 1894 and to be completed by 31st July 1894.
(c) Delivery to commence 1st October 1893 and to be completed 1st February 1894.
2. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, and will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. COVERS TO BE SEALED AND MARKED "TENDER FOR——." Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.
3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent, for Rs. 250, as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.
4. The Lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted and any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.
5. Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan paper, Savings Bank deposits or approved Bank deposit receipts, for the due fulfilment of his contract within one month from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract. It is only under very special circumstances, and by previous arrangement, that a bond may be accepted, and then only from a well established outside firm or guarantee company for double the amount of security. The bond of the contracting company will not be accepted.
6. Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected, at the Clothing Agency.
7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on Thursday, the 15th December 1892, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.
A. C. TOKER,
Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipore, the 18th Nov. 1892.

WANTED.
WANTED,
AN ENGINEER, for the RAJPIPLA STATE. Apply on 1st or 2nd December in person to undersigned at the Great Western Hotel, Bombay, after that date, with COPIES of testimonials, and stating what salary required to
THE ADMINISTRATOR, Nandod,
Rewa Kantha.
28th November, 1892.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.
SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.
LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.
ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.
Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST, EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam, Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
WE are now making a SPECIAL SHOW of the following GOODS, JUST RECEIVED from London and Paris:—
NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR DAY WEAR,
NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR EVENING WEAR.
NEW SILKS.
NEW MILLINERY, NEW STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW LACES.
NEW MANTLES AND CLOAKS,
NEW SUNSHADES,
NEW GLOVES,
NEW VELVETS AND RIBBONS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW LINGERIE.
EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ N. B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.
AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A fee of Rs. 1 only is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpooogly,
BOMBAY.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.
THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.
Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.
BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

JOHN TATHAM AND SONS, LIMITED, ROCHDALE.
WE beg to intimate that we have just purchased the GOOD WILL of the BUSINESS of the above named Firm, the ORDER BOOKS, and the WHOLE of the VALUABLE STOCK of WOOD and IRON PATTERNS at MOSS LANE and MILNROW ROAD WORKS, Rochdale, for the construction of the various Machines used in the processes of OPENING, TEASINGS CARDING, COMBING, DRAWING, CONDENSING, SPINNING, WINDING, DOUBLING, TWISTING, WARPING, REELING and WEAVING; the FIBRES of WASTE WOOL, WORSTED COTTON, SILK, FLAX, TOW and ASBESTOS.
We shall shortly be in a position TO EXECUTE ORDERS and meantime INQUIRIES are SOLICITED.
BROOKS & DOXEY,
Makers of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, &c., Machinery,
Manchester.
Union Ironworks, West Gorton Junction Ironworks, Newton Heath, 13th October, 1892.
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE AND CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 „ „
3 Months.....3 „ „
For shorter periods, terms on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
KWEN CAMERON }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital.....„ 1,09,38,688
HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.
Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.
CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.
ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.
DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
1st July, 1892. Secretary and Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED April 1892. THE ORIGINAL URHUJ, SOLE PROPRIETOR MADAME C. E. DUBOIS, Chandernagore.
THE KING OF CURES FOR
Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils;
URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System; it gives free and natural Stimulus to the Liver by removing
Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c.,
of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V. P. P. Price Rs. 1-8 including Postage Per Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to
MADAME DUBOIS,
Chandernagore,
late of Jubbulpore, C.P.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opiums Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the threat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

INSURANCES.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,200,000
LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents
Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.
Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under b, c, d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.
Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A
Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE
At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	Rs.	7 7 0
At age 25	do.	„	8 5 0
At age 30	do.	„	9 7 0
At age 35	do.	„	10 14 0
At age 40	do.	„	12 11 0
At age 45	do.	„	15 0 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.
Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL granted on most favorable Terms. GOALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,553
„ 1880 .....£933,078
„ 1885 .....£936,107
„ 1891 .....£1,607,030
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 .....£4,673,299 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1886 .....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058
THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
BOMBAY BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,061½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	188
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10	260
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Bear Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1088
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	885
Boocan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Boocan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	246
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharaja Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	39
Marks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	87
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	99
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mill	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	840
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Rs. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Gimlwar Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	16	950xd
Apollo	750	0,0'5	2,200	90	300
Beliary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct.	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	145
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	910xd
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475xd 150xd
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	135
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		65 520
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Mofussil Co.	3,129	400	400	Rs. 40	100
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	475
New Beraz	1,200	500	500	Rs. 5	275
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	575
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	120
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	465
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab	100	1,000	00	25	500
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,375xd 500 w.d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat Printing Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	400	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	485
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	$871		all	9	per. ct. 50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	655
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	455
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	810
Hing u ghat Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Balloucja	1,500	600	500	25 Rs.	700
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamsheed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	280
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	715
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,127½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
shroob Shah Mills (old)					
burgal	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,547½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,365 xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	180
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	830
President Mills Co (Ld.)	745	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,290
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,350
Soondersus	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	550xd.
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	525
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	745
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-9
China Leaf	"	25-8 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25 "
Do. do. new	"	24-13 "
Australia do.	"	25-8
Bombay do.	"	25-7
English Sovereigns	"	16-3
Do. Dragons	"	15-15-6
Bar Silver 17 Deiterands	"	108-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-11
Carolus Dollars	"	230 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222-4
Five-Francs	"	215

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Bombay Rifle Club, Distribution of Prizes.
Distribution of Prizes, St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Mr. Henry Varley's Evangelistic Addresses, at 5-30 p.m., Framjee Cowasjee Hall, at 8½ p.m., Methodist Church, Grant Road.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The *s. s.* Bormida and Thibet entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The *s. s.* Mobile entered the dock on Saturday, and the *s. s.* Hindustan and Afrikander on Sunday.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play on Thursdays at the Esplanade Bandstand, until further notice.

COLLAPSE OF ANOTHER MILL STRIKE.—The strike of operatives, employed in the New Great Eastern Mill, is at an end, all the old hands having resumed work on Saturday.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—The results of the examinations for the LL.B. Degree, which were to be declared last evening, have been postponed to Wednesday, the 14th inst.

REPORTED THEFT.—Shrinivas Soobarao, residing at Lohar Chal, reports the theft by his servant, named Venkat Ramana, of a diamond ring, said to be valued at Rs. 250. The servant, after committing the theft, absconded.

THEFTS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Hassan Ally Akbar Ally, of Mody Khana, reports the theft from a box in his house of Rs. 350, in currency notes and cash. The notes are all for small sums, and the complainant is ignorant of their numbers.

AN ERRING SCHOOLBOY.—The lad, John Martin, who was reported to have run away from St. Peter's School by Mr. Diamond, the head-master, is said to be all safe with his father, at Goa. A telegram from the lad's father has been received by Mr. Diamond to that effect.

BURGLARY.—A woman, named Assoo, residing at Falkland Road, reports that some one entered her room during her absence at the Mahim Fair, on Saturday, and stole property, valued at Rs. 335, therefrom. The lock on her door was found to have been broken open.

REPORTED LOSS OF JEWELLERY.—A Hindu, named Motabhoy Ramchunder, living at Kandewady, has given information to the police that his daughter, ten years old, lost a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 350, on the 26th ultimo, somewhere between the Falkland Road Theatre and his residence.

AN ARRIVAL.—Jamadar Shaik Alli Shaik Ismail arrived by buggalow at Mahim, on Saturday, to offer sandel to the Mookdum Dargah, in Mahim Bazaar Road, on behalf of the Nawab of Janjeera. He was accompanied by twenty-four followers, one cannon, five guns, 12 swords, and six daggers. They are putting up at Mucci Road, Mahim.

FALL DOWN A FLIGHT OF STAIRS.—A Hindu lad, named Muggon Ramjee, aged eleven years, while descending a flight of stairs in a house at old Memonwada, on Saturday, at 8 p.m., accidentally slipped and fell to the bottom of the stairs, and sustained a fracture of his right arm. He was removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained.

ANOTHER REPORTED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Sakaram Narayen, a clerk, living at Sion Road, reports the theft of a gold armlet (*valla*) valued at Rs. 490, from an unlocked box in his room some time during the past week. The ornament was kept in a small copper box along with other ornaments, and this was again placed in a larger box. The other ornaments, valued in all at about Rs. 400, were not touched.

CRIMINAL TRIBES' ACT.—Inspector Framjee Bhiccajee yesterday brought up ten Mahomedans, including five women, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of being persons registered under the Criminal Tribes' Act, and having removed themselves from Loodiana district, without obtaining permission from the authorities at that place. The Magistrate ordered them to be sent back to Loodiana.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Quadrille	Fun of the Fair ... Williams
Overture	Der Koenigslieutenant ... Emil Til
Valse	The Flower Show ... C. Coote
Ballet (Music from Gustave III Act 3)	... Auber
Valse	In the Twilight ... C. Coote
Mazurka	Am Neckarstrande ... Schlay.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 9 o'clock, this evening :—

Wedding March from the Op	Midsummer Night's Dream ... Mendelsohn
Overture	Macbeth ... J. L. Hatton.
Valse	Chas. Godfrey.
Blue Violet	Caprice ... Eilenberg.
Grand Fantasia from R Wagner's	Lohengrin ... Shreiner.
The Band is Coming	... Hentschel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE AT MALABAR HILL.—A fire broke out at noon yesterday at Nepean Sea Road in a large tiled shed, owned by Hormusjee Adenwalla, which was used as a stable. The Gowalia Tank-fire engine was promptly on the scene, followed soon afterwards by the Byculla, Pydownee, Fort, and Chinchpoogly fire-engines, but only the services of the Gowalia Tank engine were called into requisition. The entire structure has been reduced to cinders, and the damage is variously estimated at between Rs 1,500 and Rs. 2,000. The origin of the fire has not been definitely traced, but it probably is due to the carelessness of some of the grooms omitting to extinguish the fire with which they had cooked their morning meal. A lot of fodder grass was lying about the shed, and it is presumed some sparks may have ignited this, which soon set the structure ablaze. The fire was extinguished by 3 p.m. No lives were lost.

FIRE.—On Sunday night, at about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in a one-storied building, situated at Abdool Rehmon Street, belonging to one Vun Malee Jeeva. The building was used by merchants—cloth dealers, glass framers, oil-mill, and also as a stable. The flames were first noticed by one Dhunjeebhoy Maneckjee proceeding from the silk-cap shop tenanted by one Cassum Poonjee, and in a very short time the fire made its way through the building, and its roof was completely burned down. The Pydownee fire-engine arrived at the scene almost immediately after the alarm was given, and soon got the fire under, preventing it from spreading to the adjoining buildings. Fire-engines from other fire stations were also on the spot, but their services were not called into requisition. The building was insured for Rs. 5,000, with Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., The estimated damage done to the property in the shops is about Rs. 9,000. The fire was completely extinguished by 3 a.m. Mr. Good, officiating Inspector of Police, who was the first police officer to arrive on the scene of the fire, had his right hand badly burned in attempting to get a bullock out of the oil-mill. The origin of the fire is at present not known, but it is presumed to be attributable to careless *bidi's* smoking in the oil-mill.

CONVICTION OF GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, two Mahomedans, named Yacoob Esoof, *alias* Karim, aged 25, and a notorious gambler, and Goolam Hoosein, Goolam Mahomed, aged 26, were charged by Inspector Hack, with gambling with cards and money in Soortee Moholla, on Sunday night. The accused denied the charge, saying that they were going along the road on their way to the Mahim Fair, when they passed a group of men gambling on the road, when they stopped to look on at the game, whereupon the police arrested them. The first accused was fined Rs. 5 and the second Rs. 2.—Inspector Holdway also brought up four men, named Madar Mahomed, Bachoo Munnoo, Saboodin Mahomed and Hurjibhoy Heera on a charge of gambling. At 3 p.m., on Sunday, the four accused were engaged gambling on the public road at Sopari Bagh, Parel, playing the three-card trick, and a crowd had collected round them. A police havildar proceeded to the spot, where he saw Rs. 12 on the ground. He arrested the four accused. The Magistrate convicted the four accused of the offence of gambling and fined them ; the first, being a notorious gambler, Rs. 25, in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment. The three others were each fined Rs. 3.

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, a Mahomedan, named Oomer Shaik Hyder, was charged by Mr. G. Critchett, an Abkari Inspector, with selling *madut* pills at the Mahim Fair, he having no license to do so. On Sunday, Mr. Critchett received information that accused was selling *madut* at the Mahim Fair, and later in the evening he sent two of his peons, Rowji Luxuman and Rama, with some marked copper coins, giving them instructions to purchase some of the *madut* pills from the accused's shop. The peons accordingly proceeded to the shop of the accused and purchased two pice worth of the pills, which they sat smoking in the shop, when Mr. Critchett arrived on the scene, and arrested the accused, and seized the drug. The accused stated in his defence that the two peons asked him for the *madut*, but that he told them to wait till his master arrived. They insisted on having the *madut* and placed two pice on his cloth, and began smoking of their own accord, when the Inspector of Abkari arrived, and arrested him. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 10, and ordered the *madut* seized to be confiscated.—Mr. Critchett also charged another man, a Mahomedan fakir, named Javalisha Jahasshed, with selling six tolahs of *ganja* without a license, at Mahim, on Sunday night. Accused stated that he did not sell the *ganja* to the Abkari peons. He was sitting smoking *ganja* when the two peons asked him for a smoke. He thereupon gave them a little *ganja*, and in return they gave him two pice as he was a fakir. Accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or in default to suffer five days' simple imprisonment, and the *ganja* was ordered to be confiscated.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. THE CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

FREDERIC YORKE-SMITH *vs.* THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE delivered the judgment of the Court in this case, which was an appeal by the Corporation, the defendants and appellants, from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran delivered on the 11th March, 1892. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants and appellants. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent, Mr. Smith, who is the administrator in India to the estate of William Wallace, deceased.

The plaint in this suit prayed that it may be declared that clause 13 of a certain agreement of 22nd July, 1864, made between William Wallace of the one part and A. F. Wallace and four other directors of the defendants corporation on its behalf of the other part, is still in operation ; and that the preferential dividends on the 100 shares (referred to in this clause) is still payable ; and that it is payable to the plaintiff as administrator of William Wallace, deceased. The plaint did not ask for consequential relief ; and no objection was taken to it by the defendants on that ground. The corporation (Mr. Justice Farran stated in his judgement) was established in 1863 with the object of carrying on trade, and especially the timber trade, with Burmah and its neighbouring states, and for that purpose of acquiring and working forests in Burmah. Its secretaries and treasurers were the firm of Wallace and Co., who were the agents of William Wallace of Burmah. The property of William Wallace in Burmah consisted of immoveable property, buildings, mills, works and machinery, &c., concessions and expected concessions from the King of Burmah and the Government of India, running contracts with natives of Burmah for cutting timber, the possession of a trained and organised staff, and generally the good-will of a very peculiar business, depending largely for its successful working on the loyal co-operation of William Wallace with those who carried it on. The earlier clauses of the agreement provided for William Wallace making over both classes of property to the company ; and clauses 12 and 13 contained the consideration which William Wallace was to receive from the company. Clause 12 provided that he, his executors or administrators shall be entitled to 100 shares of the company of Rs. 2,500 each, the whole amount of which shall be deemed to have been paid up, " provided always that the company shall not be bound to give their consent to or in any way to recognise as valid any assignment which the said William Wallace, his executors, or administrators may have made or purported to make of the said 100 shares, or any of them, during a period of five years from the date of the registration of the company. The parties to the agreement considered it to be of importance to the company, that not only William Wallace in his lifetime, but also that his executors or administrators after his death, should not assign his shares, but that the executors or administrators should hold his shares for some time. Then came clause 13, which provides that William Wallace, his executors, or administrators shall be entitled, so long as he or they shall hold the 100 shares, to an extra or preferential dividend of one-third of such surplus nett profits of the company as may remain in any year after paying a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum of the paid-up amount of all shares in the company, and after setting apart from time to time, out of such surplus profits as a reserve fund, such sum as the directors may think fit,—provided always that nothing shall operate to take away the right of William Wallace, his executors, administrators and assigns to share " pari passu " with other shareholders in the remaining two-thirds of the remaining surplus assets. It was further provided that, in the event of the death of William Wallace before the expiration of the period of five years, his executors or administrators, notwithstanding that they may continue to hold the 100 shares, shall not be entitled to the extra or preferential dividend after the expiration of the period of five years. William Wallace died on the 25th January, 1883, that is after the five years limited by the agreement had expired. The plaintiff, as the attorney of the surviving executors, took out letters of administration to the estate. Acting under instructions from the plaintiff as representing the estate in India, the corporation has left the 100 shares upon the register in the name of William Wallace, appending a note thereto that administration had been granted to the plaintiff. Whether this be the correct mode of keeping the register or not, Mr. Justice Farran thought that, for the purposes of this case, it must be deemed that the executor of William Wallace is now the registered holder of the 100 shares. The plaintiff said that L. A. Wallace and A. F. Wallace were entitled to call upon the administrator of the estate to transfer the same to them ; and that, in this sense, the beneficial interest in the 100 shares is vested in them. To Mr. Justice Farran the plain gramatical meaning of the agreement appeared to be that William Wallace, his executors or administrators shall be entitled, so long as he or they shall be the registered holders of the 100 shares, to an extra or preferential dividend thereon. In attaching this meaning to the words, there was nothing, his Lordship thought, repugnant to the rest of the agreement. To hold that the executor was bound to cease to hold the shares at any particular time, or at any particular stage of his executorship, would be in effect to introduce a new term into the agreement, or to construe it according to its supposed, and not according to its expressed meaning. As to the preferential dividends not being intended to be perpetual, his Lordship agreed, they were in terms limited to the period during which William Wallace, his executor, or administrators held the shares. By appointments perpetually of administrators "de bonis non" to the estate William Wallace, representatives to him could be kept up, theoretically, indefinitely. It was not, his Lordship thought, necessary, in this clause of the agreement, to construe executors or administrators as including administrators "de bonis non." His Lordship decided that the preferential dividend was payable so long as the executor of William Wallace was the registered holder of the 100 shares. Mr. Justice Farran gave a decree for the plaintiff, who was to have his costs.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, stated the facts of the case, and remarked that the real question between the parties turned upon the meaning to be given to the expression "hold" in the 13th article of the agreement which provided for a preferential dividend being paid to Mr. Wallace, his executors and administrators " so long as he or they should hold the 100 shares." By holding shares, it was ordinarily intended to refer to a person as a shareholder ; and the wording of clause 13 of the agreement showed that Mr. Wallace was regarded in that light. With regard to the transfer of shares it was provided that the executors and administrators were the only persons the court could recognise as having a title to the shares, and that they could be registered or have some persons registered as the transferee of such shares, and that no one else could dispose of them. The court, therefore, ruled that Mr. A. F. Wallace, by his attorney the plaintiff, was still holding the shares within the meaning of the agreement, and that the plaintiff was entitled to a declaration as prayed for. Their Lordships therefore varied Mr. Justice Farran's decree by omitting the part of it which followed after the words " is still payable to the plaintiff as administrator of William Wallace as in the plaint mentioned"—the words omitted being " if and when there shall be sufficient net profits to all the payment thereof under that clause." In other respects the decree was confirmed. Respondent and plaintiff to have his costs of the appeal.

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THE RECENT COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

IN pursuance of a Government Resolution, dated 1st Dec. last, a marine court-of-enquiry, consisting of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President), Captain F. Cole, Commander, P. and O. Company's *s. s.* Lombardy ; and Captain W. Potts, Dock Superintendent of the B. I. S. N. Company's Docks, was held yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, to enquire into the circumstances which led the *s.s.* Clan Fraser into collision, with a native craft Krishna Persad off the Sunk Rock Light-House, resulting in the sinking of the craft and the loss of the crew on the 27th of November last. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown ; Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the captain, pilot, and officers of the steamer, while Mr. Matoobhoy Kassanbhoy, solicitor, appeared for the tindal and the crew of the craft.

The Court had to wait for more than an hour for the arrival of Mr. Matoobhoy, who applied for a postponement on the ground that he had no time to receive instructions, but his Worship refused to accede to the application.

Mr. Thoma Canavar said that he was a first grade pilot of the Bombay Pilot Service. He had been a pilot in Bombay for about fifteen years, and consequently he had many times piloted steamers into the Bombay harbour. On the midnight of the 26th November last, he boarded the Clan Fraser. She was E. by N., one mile from the outer light. He did not take any notice at what time she passed the outer light. He went on board where the commander was present. The third officer was in charge. He was afterwards relieved by the second officer. After passing the Sunk Rock Light, he saw a craft on the port bow without a light. The craft was running before the wind on the direct opposite course towards the steamer. When he saw her, she was a little on their steamer's port bow, about 100 yards' distant. He put the steamer's helm hard aport immediately, and they opened the craft well on the port bow. He suddenly saw her change her course to cross the steamer's bow. He then stopped and went full speed astern with the engine. The engine was going astern about half-a-minute, when the steamer collided with the native craft. She struck her on the starboard side, about the centre. They carried her on with them for a short time, and she seemed to break into two, and one-half passed on the steamer's starboard side. Orders were given to lower the boats at once, and were carried out immediately. The boats were sent in search to pick up the men. The boats returned with six men. One man was missing. As soon as they got the six men on board, a boat was sent away again in search of the missing man. A stovedore's boat and a doctor's boat came alongside at the time, and they were sent in search of the missing man. They returned after an hour's search, stating that they saw nothing of the missing man. They then weighed anchor and proceeded towards the Prince's Dock ; and they anchored off the dock. It was then first waterflood. When he went on board, he asked the captain at what speed the steamer was going. The captain said ten and a-half knots at full-speed, but she was under a reduced steam and would not go more than half-speed. He gave orders for slow half-speed and full-speed ahead. She dropped the anchor immediately after the collision. He took the bearings before he dropped anchor. The outer lightship is four and a quarter miles from the Sunk Rock. It was 1-45 a.m. when the collision took place. It was just about three-quarters-of-an-hour after the steamer had been boarded. When the steamer entered the harbour, he saw no lights ahead. When the steamer boarded, all arrangements were made for the entering of the vessel into the dock. The ship's lights in harbour were all on port bow. He came in on the white ray towards the Sunk Rock. Shortly after passing the Sunk Rock, he saw the native craft. When he first saw the native craft, she was entirely out of the line of the ship's light in the harbour. He saw no light whatever on the native craft. It was a dark clear night. The moon had set at half-past eleven. The cause of the accident was the native craft star-boarding her helm. If she had kept her course she would have passed clear off the steamer at about 100 yards. All the lights of the steamer were perfectly right. He had no complaint to make as regards the working of the steamer. All his orders were promptly carried out. The steamer was going under easy steam. The high tide was at 4-20 a.m.

Cross-examined by Mr. Burder, witness said that a native Khallasee was at the wheel. If a native craft had a light aft the sail he could not have seen it. From the position in which the craft was, she must have seen the steamer's red light if she was looking out. If both the vessels had kept the right course they would have passed quite clear, but very close of each other. He saw native crafts very frequently coming out and going in without lights.

Witness wished to state to the court that when this vessel called across the steamer's bow, he could then distinctly see if she had a light, but he saw no light whatever. These native crafts carried side-lights very rarely.

Captain William Anderson said that he was the commander of the Clan Fraser. He held a certificate of competency. He joined the Clan Fraser as master eighteen months ago. He had been coming to Bombay for the last twelve years and had entered and gone out of the harbour many times at night. The witness corroborated the statements made by the last witness, and stated that the steamer sustained no damage. The cause of the accident was that the craft had altered her course, and was crossing the steamer's bows.

In cross-examination by Mr. Burder, witness said that the statements of the three men of the *buglow* to the effect that they had passed the Sunk Rock Light could not be true. The craft had no light.

At this stage the Court rose for luncheon.

When the case was resumed at 3 o'clock, Mr. Matoobhoy, who had reserved the cross-examination of the witnesses with special permission until the afternoon, asked his Worship to allow him to hold over the cross-examination until the next hearing of the case.

Mr. Cooper said that that course would be very inconvenient, but as he always allowed great latitude to new professional gentlemen appearing before him, he would accede to the application.

Mr. E. Roberts, Chief Officer on board the *s. s.* Clan Fraser, in his examination-in-chief, by Mr. Little, corroborated the evidence of the first two witnesses. He produced his log-book in which there were the following entries : " 0-20 passed Bombay Light House ; 0-35 passed the Sunk Rock Light-House ; 0-37 observed the craft on sail." Witness said that the took this time from the rough log. He might have made a mistake in copying the time from the rough log. He could not say that the time was correct.

In his examination by Mr. Burder, witness said that the craft carried no light. He did not see a light of any description on the craft ; which was not in her right course. Witness and two others were on the watch that night. It was he who first saw the crafts.

Mr. William Henry Diapha was examined by Mr. Little. He also gave similar evidence.

Lala Bhana examined by Mr. Little, said that he was a " khalasee" on board the *s. s.* Clan Fraser, and was doing duty as a watchman on the day in question when the collision took place. He first saw the craft going straight, but she changed her course and came across the bows of the steamer. The collision would have been averted if the craft had kept going straight.

George Thomas, a carpenter on board the steamer Clan Fraser, remembered the pilot coming on board on the night of the 26th ult. when they were approaching the harbour. He was standing near the anchor, which was ready before the pilot came on board. Just before the collision he saw a craft on the port bow without a light.

Examined by Mr. Burder, the witness said that he saw the craft alter her course. If she would have kept her course, she would have cleared the steamer. When she altered her course, she was about a bare quarter-of-a-mile from the steamer.

Mr. Burder stated that he wanted to clear up a statement of one of the witnesses, which was to the effect that when he first saw the craft she was at a distance of about three-quarters-of-a-mile. This witness said that he first saw the craft when she was at a distance of a-quarter-of-a-mile. He wondered how the witnesses could see her from such a distance when the night was dark.

Mr. William Cuthbert, 2nd Officer of the *s. s.* Clan Fraser, bore out the material facts deposed to by other witnesses.

Trimback Pandu, tindal of the craft, was examined by Mr. Little. He stated that on the 26th of November the crew of the craft, which was laden with about 49,000 cocoanuts, consisted of seven persons, including himself. They sailed from Bori Bunder at about 10 o'clock on that night. They then kept only one large sail. There was north-east wind at the time. There was a light on the craft. A lamp was hung from the stem in front of the bow. He did not remember who took the lamp in front. It was a kerosine-oil tin lamp, which was placed in a square lantern. There were no other lamps beside this on the craft. He saw two or three lights on the steamer. The wind was light, and he thought the steamer was coming towards the craft. When they saw the steamer approaching the craft they shouted out, but he could not say whether the shouts were heard on the steamer; just then the craft collided with the steamer. They were thrown into the sea

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7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 5.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date embraced all the latest news by wire of a nature to be chronicled in this column.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	8,43,694
" " Branches	Dec.	"	33,141
Other Deposits		"	24,63,622
Government Securities		"	5,83,186
Loans "		"	1,41,253
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	6,49 989
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	8,102
Cash and Currency Notes		"	17,26,052

The Presidency Bank's Cash Balance again showed a falling off at the close of last week, though to the extent of not much more than a third of the decrease disclosed by the previous Statement of the Bank's Affairs, at 17½ lakhs, making the balance stand at 374½ lakhs. As in the week preceding, the principal movement during the period covered by the Return now under notice had been in Private Deposits, which had diminished by over 24½ lakhs, while Bills Discounted had increased nearly three times as much as in the previous week, say, by 6½ lakhs. Loans, on the other hand, having decreased by 1½ lakh. The net increase in the trade demand, therefore, was about 29¾ lakhs; but against the diminution in the Balance caused by this, there had been an accession to Public Deposits of some 8½ lakhs, while Government Securities had been realized to the amount of over 5¾ lakhs.

COTTON has been steady in tone here to-day at an advance of Rs. 2 to 3 per candy in prices; but business has continued to be upon a small scale. The day's purchases, which have been all in ready new Cotton have been, for export, 400 bales, consisting of 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 203; 50 Julgaum, at Rs. 216; and 50 Hingunghat, at Rs. 240; while the Mills have taken 1,000 bales, made up of 500 Julgaum, at Rs. 210; 300 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 202; and 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 204 per candy.

According to the telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand from the districts this morning, Cotton was still arriving in only small quantities in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles; but picking had become general at Julgaum in the latter, and was going on in both circles in bright, seasonable weather. In the Hubli district of the Dharwar circle, the crop is described as excellent. In the Broach and Dhollera circles the plants were in a flourishing condition and in flower, and showing bolls at Wadwan; but at Bhownugger, where the flowering was advanced the dewfall was insufficient.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain quiet markets, with only a small export business passing; but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,159	bales.
Wheat	27,421	cwt.
Linseed	7,279	"
Rapeseed	4,754	"
Gingelly	13,342	"
Poppyseed	727	"
Groundnuts	765	"
Castorseed	864	"
Rice	4,193	"

FREIGHTS are dull, and business for December shipment has been done at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per ton in rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling, at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, at which there was no enquiry; and later on, we heard of a little being done at 1-32d. higher for Demand, for December, and at 1s. 2 31-32d. for Telegraphic, for January-February transfer. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3¼d. for December delivery; 1s. 3 5-32d. for January-February; and 1s. 3 3-16d. for later were named, and a very moderate amount was placed thereat; the rate was then raised 1-32d., and nothing more was reported, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 31-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-32d. "
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3¼ to 5-32d. "
Francs 3 do.	1·59 to 1·59¼. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a much firmer feeling in this market to-day, and rates for Fours advanced 1 3-16 per cent. both for Money and Account, say to 106 5-16 and 106, respectively; but at the close, the tone was rather weaker again, and the cash price left off at 106¼.

SHARES generally have been quiet, and Cotton Mill and Press Scrip weak, and we note a decline on the former of Rs. 30 in Coorla; of Rs. 15 in Alliance; of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas; of Rs. 5 each, in David, and Framjee Petit; and of Rs. 2½ in Manecksji Petit; and in the latter of Rs. 20 in French Press and Rs 5 in New Berar; but Prince of Wales have advanced Rs 15. Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ higher at Rs. 1,061¼ per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending November 26, as compared with the statement of December 3, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 26. Rs.	Dec. 3. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,97,235	49,40,929
Do. do. at Branches	24,62,650	24,29,509
Other Deposits	5,37,24,392	5,12,99,380
Post Bills	7,051	8,851
Cash Credits, undrawn	35,70,747	36,72,846
Rs.	7,75,11,885	7,59,60,715
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,18,54,285	1,12,71,099
Cash Credits on do. do.	67,39,330	70,70,022
Loans do. do.	63,12,430	61,71,177
Current Accounts overdrawn	610	241
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,19,34,088	1,25,84,077
Stamps, &c.	17,945	17,538
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,562 Applied in reduction " 2,85,000	3,92,562	3,92,562
Bullion	5,87,441	5,34,539
Cash Balances with other banks,	4,69,742	4,61,610
Cash and Currency Notes	3,91,83,852	3,74,57,809
Rs.	7,75,11,885	7,59,60,715

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 3.
Barclay, 2-Lt, Bo, 2-Beloch Regt, on leave, from Hyderabad Sind.
DECEMBER 4.
Ross, Capt, Beng, 14th Sikhs, from leave, from Europe
Bell, May, 14th Bo L, on leave, from Deesa.
DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 3.
Tudor, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, to England
DECEMBER 3.
Ross, Capt, Beng, 14th Sikhs, off leave, to Peshawur

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 6th December.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-quarters.
To-day, at 7 a.m.—25-pr R M L Gun drill.
Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. do do
Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr R M L Gun drill.
2. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters at 6-30 p. m. to-day and at the Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p. m.
3. On Saturday next, the 10th instant, both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., sharp, and proceed by steam-launch to Pilot Bunder to continue the annual gun target practice. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary to earn the extra capitation grant of Rs. 10. Dress—Drill order, without arms.
4. There will be Class-firing at Coorla on Friday next, the 9th instant, Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a. m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.
By order,
(Sd.) J SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
Bombay, 6th December.

1. The 3rd class Range at Coorla is now available daily for class-firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their class-firing before Christmas.
2. There will be Company drill for "F" Company today, the 6th instant, at St Mary's College, Nesbit Lane, at 8-30 p.m.
3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company:—
No 3330 Vol. J. Alexander and No 3331 Vol. H. E. Prescott.
1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning and on Wednesday, the 7th Instant.
2. The Squadron will parade at the Oval on Thursday, the 8th Instant, at 7. a.m. All arms and accoutrements to be worn.
3. The following having joined are posted as follows:—
Troopers G. Baker and M. A. Couvela to "A." Troop.
Troopers J. C. G. Bowen, H. Wehlinger and O. Berlinger to "B." Troop.
4. Sergt. F. A. Roddis having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.
By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CRESER—DUNN—July 16, in London, Frederick George (s s Manora), only son of Alfred R D Creser, Esq, of Bayswater, and grandson of the late Capt Thomas Creser, R N, to May Ethel, third daughter of Peniston Dunn, Esq, late of Datchet.
PHILLIPS—WYNDOWE—November 8, at the British Consulate, and afterwards at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Geneva, Capt WJE Phillips, 28th Punjaub Infantry, to Annie Frances Essex Wyndowe, second daughter of S J Wyndowe, M D, Dep-Sur-Gen, Madras M S (Ret.)

DEATHS.

ASHDOWN—November 15, at Evering-road, Stoke, Newington, Edward Ashdown, late Commander of the P and O Steamship Ballaarat, 52.
BANYON—November 16, at Warwick Lodge, Lichfield-road, Kew-gardens, Amelia Charlotte, widow of William Banyon, late of the H C I C S, 89.
COLES—November 15, at Teddington, Charles Henry Coles, Col, 9th Bombay Native Infantry (Ret), 53.
LEWIS—November 11, at Torquay, Lt-Col Alfred Lewis, late of H M's 69th, 54th, 2nd, and 8th Regts, 57.
MACDONALD—November 10, at Bath, suddenly, after a few days' illness, Caroline, the beloved wife of Admiral Robertson Macdonald, 74.
PHILLIPS—November 10, at Worthing, Captain Frederick Bannerman Phillips, late H M 22nd Regiment, Madras Infantry, 59.
PLOWDEN—November 11, at Burlington House, Ladbroke, Terrace, Notting Hill, Frances Louisa, the beloved wife of Maj-Gen F D Plowden, Madras Army.

BOMBAY.

DEATH

SETHNA.—At her husband's residence, Fort, Bai Bhikaiji, widow of the late Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett, and daughter of the late Mr Shapurjee Minocherjee Moolafiroz, aged 63. Funeral this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVANS—November 26, at Peshawar, the wife of Quartermaster-Sergeant W A Evans, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, of a daughter.
FENWICK—November 19, at Chakardarpur, Bengal, the wife of J S Fenwick, District Traffic Superintendent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of a son.
GREEN HILL—November 22, at Calcutta, the wife of Geo Fowler Greenhill, The Farm, Nagri Spur, of a son.
LIPPERT—November 26, at Bilgaum, the wife of Louis Lippert, of a son.
MATTHEWS—November 22, at Dhariwal, Punjab, the wife of W H Lennox Matthews, Permanent Way Inspector, North-Western Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DAVISON—GETLEY—November 29, at Christ Church, Kassauli, by the Revd G M Davies, C W Davison, to Laura T E M Getley.

DEATHS.

EVANS—November 26, at Peshawar, Annie Frances (Fanny), dearly beloved wife of Quartermaster-Sergeant W A Evans, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, aged 33 years.
L'AMAITRE—November 25, at Bonares, of pneumonia, Mary L'Maistre, relict of John Robert L'Maistre, who was killed in the Mutiny of 1857, aged 73 years.
LOW—December 2, at H. Store Road, Ballygunj, James King Low, late of Newport, Fifeshire, aged 21 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1892.

THE mail papers throw some light upon the Panama scandals, or, rather, on the particular circumstances which have given them unexpected and calamitous prominence. The Loubet Cabinet was between two fires, denounced by the Right for having by culpable weakness in liberating the Carmaux voters, led to encourage the anarchists to strike terror into society by a frightful explosion, the Left on the other hand assailing the proposal to pass a stringent press law to put an end to newspaper incitements to outrage. Under the existing law such incitements can only be dealt with when they can be shown to have led to an overt act, which is seldom possible. The Party of Order far from even supporting the press law, made it a new ground of indictment, saying that the existing law is strong enough for all purposes if it be applied. Just at that psychological moment the magistrate charged to investigate the charges of malpractices preferred against the promoters of the Panama Canal made his report, implicating amongst others M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. The Procureur-General was understood to be in favour of a prosecution, as was also the Minister of Justice. The rest of the Ministry were opposed to such a step, for obvious reasons of public policy. But the weakness of the Ministry rendered it easy to force its hands. By a law of the first Empire, promulgated in 1810, M. de Lesseps, being a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, could not be brought up before a magistrate like a common pick-pocket; he could only be brought before the Court of Appeal and charged by the Public Prosecutor. This being the case with regard to the principal defendant, the others also would have to be prosecuted before the Court of Appeal. The Ministry shrank from ordering a State Trial involving such immense issues. For a moment the proposal to institute a prosecution was shelved, M. Ricard, the Minister of Justice, and M. de Beaurepane, the Prosecutor-General, assenting to that course for reasons of State. But on the 12th November a Bill was introduced into the Chamber by a private member and unanimously voted for repealing the law of 1810, by which Grand Crosses and other privileged citizens received immunity against the proceedings of courts of summary jurisdiction. The Minister of Justice, on the part of the Government, at first opposed the introduction of the Bill, but in face of the unanimity of the Chamber acquiesced in the abolition of "privilege." Thus the prosecution of those charged with frauds in connection with the Panama scheme was simplified, and proceedings, as we have since learned by telegraph, were commenced in the Court of First Instance.

It is in a sense satisfactory to find that this blow at the reputation of the greatest living Frenchman, whose name is imperishably associated with the creation of the Suez Canal—at one time was regarded as every whit as chimerical as the Panama Canal—has elicited generous protests even amongst those who opposed and denounced M. de Lesseps' reckless persistence in the latter scheme. Henri Rochefort, a political adversary, pronounces the prosecution of such a man as a blunders and an injustice, because there is no evidence of fraudulent intent, and if M. de Lesseps was imprudent he had been encouraged in that imprudence by all France. He believed in Panama as he had believed in Suez: "After a great victory he met with defeat, just as Marshal MacMahon, who conquered Magenta, was vanquished at Worth." The fact that the sums engulphed are colossal, says the Paris journalist very justly, does not aggravate the situation when there is an absence of criminal purpose. With reference to the scandalous jobbery revealed by the Panama business, M. Rochefort considers that "it is unfair to hold M. de Lesseps responsible for the system of parliamentary blackmail, which is now dominant at the Palais Bourbon." Here we get a clue to the motive which doubtless actuated M. Delahaye in making his sweeping charges on French Ministers and Deputies. M. Rochefort who, like M. Delahaye, is a Boulangist, goes on to remind his readers that M. Numa Gilly, the deputy for Nimes, underwent a term of imprisonment for saying that there were twenty Wilsons in the majority. "It now turns out that there are 219. Corruption may be unjustifiable, but it blackens the birds of prey, who take, far more than the organiser, who gives because he is threatened." The writer even expresses the hope that M. Ferdinand de Lesseps will not be amiable enough to withhold the names of the representatives of the people who received cheques from his cashier in utter forgetfulness of their mandate and their duty to their constituents. For, says the vindictive Boulangist, these are the same Deputies who tried to show that General Boulanger had embezzled 30,000fr. secret service money, which he had employed for the surveillance of the frontier. The revelations here hinted at appear to have had considerable bases of truth to rest upon. It is ominous that M. Rochefort, while defending M. de Lesseps, darts with characteristic venom on the "birds of prey," who are really aimed at in the prosecution. M. Blowitz states that there is a strong feeling of sympathy for M. de Lesseps having succeeded in piercing the Suez Canal while all the world was against him naturally believed that success was equally possible in the Isthmus of Panama, and was blinded by faith in his own energy. Those who acknowledge his errors do not attribute them to any dishonesty of purpose. He tried to obtain funds by opening a subscription which failed through want of co-operation; he then lavishly advertised it and obtained subscriptions. The expenses of *publicite* is regarded in France and even in England as a legitimate item in the cost of great undertakings. Lottery bonds were necessary to raise part of the funds; powers to issue them could only be procured by spending money freely to obtain Parliamentary support. "The public themselves forced him to buy co-operation, and that ought not now to be charged against him as a crime," for he did in the furtherance of a great purpose and not for any private or personal gain. Apology of a very similar kind has, it must be allowed, often sufficed to exonerate statesmen who for the acquisition of a province or a "rectification" of a frontier have been driven to resort to measures which in the ordinary affairs of life would be regarded as unjustifiable. In France there are some people who consider that M. de Lesseps should be called to account for having wasted the enormous resources placed at his disposal on the faith of the representations so recklessly made. To them the answer is *qui bono*. The sixty millions sterling cannot be recovered by making any number of scape-goats, and the prosecution of some of the most famous men in France will be a great scandal. To all of which the Boulangists, almost despairing Royalists, will turn a deaf ear. They have as little commiseration for the victims of scandals which sully the Third Republic as the Republicans experienced for the partisans of the Empire in the day of their humiliation.

THE *Times* is not to be taken too seriously when it announces oracularly that the Monetary Conference has already resulted in failure. And this statement appeared after the reassembling of the Conference on Tuesday instead of before it might deserve more attention. The prophecy that a sharp fall of silver will follow the "failure," which is so confidently predicted, must be taken subject to the consideration that the possibility that the Government of the United States will discontinue the monthly purchases of silver has long been discounted in all the silver markets. It was the chief element in the conditions which led to the drop in silver in October, which resulted in the closing of several mines. The failure of the Conference will leave matters practically as they have been since then. If effect be given to the proposals submitted to the Conference and declared to be worthy of full consideration there may be some slight improvement in silver. If there be any serious prospect of another sharp fall then undoubtedly the gravity of the "dangers" which Sir Richard Strachey spoke of the other day will be much increased, and we may look for the speedy application of the remedy which was plainly hinted at by the representatives of India—the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver.

THE compiler of the Progress report of the Archæological Survey of Western India bewails the condition of the Bijapur Museum, indulging in an ecstasy of grief. It is a very great pity, he thinks, that the Museum was not started fifteen years ago, before tourists and curio-hunters had denuded the place of almost everything of interest. The hammer of the vandal has been at work, for the wealthy tourist is, it appears, no less a sinner than the holiday-making coster-monger who breaks the fingers of a statue or carves his initials in the bark of a rare sapling. The consequence is that now when Bijapur sets up a museum, there is little of interest to put in it. It is, however, hoped that having a nucleus of articles of no intrinsic value, a collection of really value curios will gradually gravitate round them, and the Bijapur Museum will be soon worthy of the name. The country round Bijapur, according to Mr. Cousens, Superintendent of the Survey, teems with relics. Inscribed slabs and sculptures lie about in the fields and by-ways, and only await carting to Bijapur. But the pity of it: What is everybody's business is nobody's. Mr. Cousens has found that out, and that the "lack of interest in these old world remains backs up the unfortunate want of funds." This is a dreadfully inelegant sentence to express so fair a sentiment, but as a rule an archæologist is not a poet and fails to inspire his hearers with his own enthusiasm for those "old world remains" which another would call "Landmarks of the march of Time." But when Mr. Cousens wrote that these relics which strew the fields and byways are merely awaiting removal to Bijapur, he was a little in advance of his subject. Later on in his report he admits that their removal will probably be objected to by the villagers, though they have no claim on them. Whether they have a claim or not their objections are based on superstition which stands for religion. Objections soon disappear with propitiation, and Mr. Cousens has found that the much maligned rupee still goes a long way with the villager. An instance in which he found it efficacious was when he discovered a neat little slab representing two elephants fighting. It was half buried in the mud bank of the tank. Men were sent to dig it out, and this done they discovered another slab, a most interesting sculpture, representing the Hoysala King slaying the tiger, as described in Fleet's "Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts." The villagers represented that the removal of the slabs meant disaster to themselves. Once before when a chief removed slabs a village was burnt, and an European who took away something died suddenly. The elephants were left, but the king and the tiger were removed, and that very night a hut next to Mr. Cousen's was destroyed by fire. Fortunately, says he, it was the hut of a low-caste family, and he was therefore left untroubled. But it is evident there are many intermediate ceremonies

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

Mr. Gladstone, on the occasion of receiving the Freedom of the City of Liverpool on Saturday, made a speech in which he said he felt convinced that the Manchester Ship Canal, far from injuring Liverpool, would attract to the Mersey, the commerce of the world, in which Liverpool would largely share.

THE HON. CECIL RHODES.

The Hon. Cecil Rhodes sails next week for Egypt.

THE *TIMES* ON THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The *Times* of this morning, in discussing the Monetary Conference, considers that it has already resulted in a failure, and says that a sharp fall in the price of silver will probably ensue. The *Times* hopes that the fall will be sufficient to check the production of the metal, and adds that when all Government tampering in silver ceases then the silver market will become steady.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Malabar has arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

PARIS, DEC. 4.

The names on the cheques traced by the Panama Canal Scandal Committee of Enquiry are mostly dummies concealing real recipients.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DEC. 5.

The Pamphlet Case was resumed to-day, and James Lauchlin was again placed in the witness-box. Witness denied that any bribe had been offered him by the defence. He was not made drunk by Mr. Edgelow on Byculla whisky, but attempts had been made to get him away through Ruthinath Pundit and others. He assisted, he said, Mrs. Rostan to lay a trap to catch the agents of Mr. Mehdi Hassan, but Mrs. Rostan deceived him. Witness was introduced to a man who, he afterwards discovered, was Mr. Mehdi Hassan. Witness never said to him that Nawab Sarwar Jung was spending money like water, he did not know Nawab Sarwar Jung or any of his relations.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A COOK AND SON'S AGENT.

THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

The case of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son terminated abruptly to-day. At the conclusion of the evidence of Hutchinson the Court adjourned; and, resuming, his Lordship, addressing the counsel for the prosecution, said that he would have to direct the jury to acquit on the second and third charge relating to cross-entries; and as to the charge regarding the Rs. 2,000 security deposited by the cashier the court thought this charge to be even weaker than the others. Addressing the jury the court directed them to find a verdict of not guilty. This done, his lordship, adressing Knowles, said that he was convinced he had no dishonest intention, but had been very foolish in entering these gambling transactions; and he had abused the trust of his employers; but he trusted it would be a lasting lesson to him.

SERIOUS FIGHTING ON THE GILGIT BORDER.

COMPLETE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 5.

A difficult account owing to the interruptions of the telegraph service follow the events on the Gilgit border in proper sequence, but enough news make it clear that there has been fighting in that quarter distinct from the affair in which Captain Wallace was wounded, it seems, on the 25th ult. A company of the Kashmir Bodyguard Regiment, stationed two miles out of Thalpin, was attacked by the tribesmen in great force. The Subadar took command, and entrenching himself next morning attacked the enemy, numbering nearly a thousand and completely routed them with a loss of fifty killed; his loss in the exploit being seven men wounded. Assistance was sent out from Thalpin, and the little force retired without further molestation. The enemy, in spite of this check, remained in strong force about Thalpin, where Dr. Robertson encamped. Accordingly they were attacked on the 27th and finally dispersed by the troops under Major Twigg. There was no loss on our side, and the enemy seem to have taken to flight so rapidly that the troops had little chance of inflicting any loss on them. The tribes concerned in the attack are said to have been chiefly the Darel men and the Chilasis.

FIELD-FIRING EXPERIMENTS AT MEERUT.

During the coming field-firing experiments at Meerut the Maxim gun, belonging to the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, will be employed; the Corps having lent it for that purpose.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, DEC. 5.

At a general meeting of the Sarvajanik Sabha, held here in the Vijayanand Theatre, yesterday, Pandit Ganesh-hastri Lele presiding, thirty-six delegates were elected for the coming National Congress at Allahabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here, for Bombay, this morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Venice left here, for Bombay, this morning.

HONGKONG, DEC. 4.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Elektra arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Verona arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left Suez, for Bombay, on the 4th inst., between 1 a.m. and 6 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65⅛.
Bar Silver	39.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 4.

10 p.m.	74·4

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5.

6 a.m.	70·4
10 a.m.	78·7
2 p.m.	82·2
4 p.m.	80·5

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* is "informed that the rebel Hazaras are resolved to continue the struggle, and have lately received some cannon, probably from Russia, through Persia. The Amir has been compelled to reinforce the troops engaged against them by 8,000 men."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 18.

THE reproduction here of some remarks lately made by his Excellency the Viceroy has revived the speculation as to the probable successor of Lord Roberts. Sir Evelyn Wood has been prominently mentioned from time to time, but there is a rumour afloat in the service clubs that he himself thought that his chances of securing the blue riband of the Indian Army disappeared when the term of office of the present Commander-in-Chief was extended. How he is supposed to have arrived at that conclusion I am unable to say, but I give the report for what it is worth, merely mentioning that it obtains credence among some important members of the official hierarchy. Although at one time the Duke of Connaught was what is called a hot favourite, especially among men of light and leading in Whitehall, his Royal Highness is now never mentioned in connection with the appointment, and if he were for any reason chosen the selection would come as a great surprise. In some quarters the claims of Sir George White are considered equal if not superior to those of any other possible candidate, and it is thought that he will have a good friend in at least one important member of the Cabinet, Lord Ripon, whose military secretary he was during a portion of the noble Marquis's Viceroyalty. Officers at home who have served with and under Sir George speak very highly of his soldierlike qualities. In action they say he is calmness itself while with the rank and file his popularity is almost as great as that of Lord Roberts with all grades of the Army. The only thing I have ever heard against Sir G. White is that he is not pushing enough, and that he has a soul above the arts, so much cultivated in these days of self-advertising. Those who regard this characteristic of Sir G. White as a drawback are evidently of the opinion of the cynical American who remarked "Modesty is a good thing but men get on better without it." Some people think that General Brackenbury is the coming man, and they are supported in their belief by the current talk to the effect that since his arrival in India as Military Member of Council the General has been entirely won over to Lord Roberts's views respecting frontier affairs. General Brackenbury when he accepted his present appointment was I understand by no means in favour of the more active policy associated with the name of the distinguished officer who, to the regret of everybody, is about to sever his connection with the army of India.

The Indian Currency Committee will probably not sit after this week, pending the International Monetary Conference about to assemble at Brussels. Sir William Harcourt as Chancellor of the Exchequer entertained the British and Indian delegates last night, and for the sake of harmony, I presume, that his guests did not talk shop. The air is full of rumours both as to the intentions of the Currency Committee and as to the action of Sir W. Harcourt in regard to the International Conference. Whether as the result of Mr. Mackay's evidence or not I cannot say, but it is reported in the city that Lord Herschell has been entirely won over to the view that if the Government of India like to establish a gold standard they should not be hindered. Of course, it is impossible to say what truth there may be in the statement, but as it has obtained some credence in business circles I have thought it right to mention the matter for what it may be worth. It is also stated that Lord Herschell's view is sustained by a prominent member of the Committee, apparently Mr. Courtney. For the present at all events it would seem that the Committee have taken as much evidence as they want. I hear of a gentleman who was asked to be a witness next week, but this invitation was issued before the Committee meditated a temporary cessation of their labours. Sir W. Harcourt's interviews with the delegates has not entirely removed the soreness occasioned in bimetallic circles by the addition to the delegation of Sir Rivers Wilson and Mr. Alfred Rothschild. It is perhaps too confidently assumed that both these gentlemen are pronounced anti-bimetallists. At any rate, I hear on good authority that in a conversation with an eminent double standard man the head of the house of Rothschild said that the adoption of bimetallism would not alarm him, and it may be that his brother is equally strong-minded. We shall know in a few days what truth there is for the stories in circulation as to the peremptory instructions given to the delegates by the Chancellor of the Exchequer who, it is said, is determined that so far as England is concerned the deliberations of the Conference shall be entirely of an academic character. Bimetallists are to Monometallists what "Separatists" are to Unionists. They are, they complain, more frequently abused than argued with. As an instance of this rather arrogant assumption of intellectual superiority take the *Investor's Review* which heads a long tirade against bimetallists and bimetallism—"Bimetallism—A Manchester Madness." A fair specimen of the style of argument referred to is the following passage:—"When we find grave and learned Professors like Mr. Foxwell, of Cambridge, and Professor Nicholson, of Edinburgh, strenuously advocating this 'international monetary agreement' elaborately demonstrating with the precision of a proposition in Euclid that the thing is possible and ought to be done we almost begin to despair of the country and the race." By the way this despairing gentleman who writes anonymously has some special comments on the condition of India. He tells us that "it is believed" by some authorities that large amounts of gold are hoarded in the country, which might be available for commerce were the Indian Government to cull it out and coin it. He declares that such a thing is practically impossible for this reason. The people of India like those of all Oriental countries have, he tells us, no conception of coin money as "a standard of value" such as we have in the West. "In the bazaars of India payments are made in the precious metals by weight just as in China and in all Oriental countries. The coined silver rupee only circulates in virtue of its attribute as a medium for paying the tax of the Government." After this the Gold Currency Association will immediately dissolve. In his speech at the Guildhall Lord Kimberley said that the Committee would not recommend anything which would be a shock to the system of currency of this country. His lordship has thought it advisable to point out presumably for the benefit of stupid people that in the *Times* report the word is "the" instead of "this," which he says gives the impression (does it?) that he was referring to India.

A semi-official contradiction has just been given to the report that Sir Alexander Mackenzie, now in England on furlough, has been appointed a member of the Viceroy's Council. The announcement was certainly premature as the vacancy has not yet occurred, but that Sir Alexander Mackenzie is destined for the Council no one in official quarters for a moment doubts. Without making any reflection on the present members of the Supreme Government, it must be admitted that they would be all the better for the co-operation of a strong and able man like Sir A. Mackenzie. Although you know nothing in India of party politics I may mention that the Chief Commissioner of Burma is by training and conviction a Liberal. I believe that he was at school with the celebrated Mr. Schnadhorst. Whoever their master was he must, politics apart, be proud of his two pupils who in widely different vocations have achieved such great success in life.

An alarming report as to the state of the Prince of Wales's health, though not appearing upon any high authority is promptly and emphatically contradicted this morning. These periodical and unfounded rumours must be very annoying to his Royal Highness, and one could wish for a little more sense of responsibility on the part of the papers that give currency to such idle inventions. I hear that the Prince is taking considerable interest in the forthcoming Indian tour of the young Austrian Archduke, and that his Royal Highness gave a dinner party at the Marlborough Club in honour of Count Charles Kinsky a few days before his departure for Bombay.

Although Mr. Murphy has resigned his seat on the Evicted Tenants Commission and the landlords have decided as a protest against Sir James Mathew's unguarded speech not to give evidence the inquiry is proceeding slowly and without attracting much attention at all events outside Ireland. The only speeches of any importance delivered this week were made at the Colston Banquets in Bristol. Here the action of the President of the Commission formed the principal topic of the addresses at the gatherings of both political parties. At the Anchor dinner Sir George Trevelyan boldly justified Sir James Mathew's conduct, while Lord Ashbourne and Sir M. Hicks-Beach at another place held the unfortunate judge up to the execration of all mankind. As oratorical efforts the utterances at Bristol were interesting, but they lost something of their natural effect by following so soon the speeches of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, by whom the matter was from the Unionist point of view exhausted. On Saturday the ex-Irish Secretary spoke briefly at a Conservative meeting in Scotland, and then came south to defend his seat from the attempt of his opponent Professor Munro to turn him out by petition. The effort has rather ignominiously failed, and if the other petitions against Conservative members are not based on stronger evidence than was forthcoming in Manchester, the hopes of the Liberals that their majority would be increased by the process of unseating for illegal practices will be shattered.

Whether or not the Cabinet which is displaying phenomenal activity has actually come to a decision to retain Uganda, it is now taken for granted that the region in question will be placed under regular British protection when the time comes for the Chartered Company to depart. Everywhere the opposition to a policy of scuttle is increasing, and even Gladstonian organizations like the city of London Liberal associations are being won over to the other side by the eloquence of Captain Lugard. Mr. Labouchere has hitherto been a sort of *Athanasius contra mundum*, but now he has been joined by that other facetious politician, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who in a characteristic letter falls foul in his pleasant way of the Bishops, the Jingoes, the adventurers, the capitalists, and the press, which he says is as a rule "on the strongest side, *i.e.*, the moneyed side," while he, Mr. Labouchere, and a few more of the politically elect lift up their voices—high-sounding ones by the way—in the wilderness.

I can only mention here that the Special Committee appointed to draw up a report on Imperial Federation have presented a scheme, which possibly owing to the magnitude of the subject with which it deals as much as the indifference of the public to measures not within the region of practical politics, has been rather coldly received. Perhaps after people have studied the matter a little more the idea may "catch on," but at present the prospects of Imperial Federation are no more hopeful in the mother-country than from what I can learn they are in Australasia whatever may be the case in Canada.

I referred last week to the rumour that Mr. George Russell, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India, was by no means in sympathy with the statesmanlike and practical answer given by Lord Kimberley to the deputation from the Anti-Opium League. Mr. Russell was present, but took no part in the proceedings beyond making his little joke about Trafalgar Square. From what I have since learned from an extremely well-informed source there is no doubt that Mr. Russell if the matter had been left in his hands (fortunately it was not!) would have gone much further than his less enthusiastic and more experienced chief. My information finds to some extent corroboration in the November number of the *Friend of China* which in an article on "The new Government's Record" mentioning Mr. Russell among those members of the Administration who "have pledged themselves to their constituents to support the suppression of the opium trade." Mr. Russell is clever, and he will need all his cleverness when the time comes for him to defend in the House of Commons the Secretary of State's attitude *vis a vis* of the "poppy poison." I hope I may be there to see how he will manage to extricate himself from an exceedingly awkward position. But Mr. Russell is not the only Minister who is embarrassed by Lord Kimberley's courageous action, action that is refreshing in these days when all politicians have the reputation of being more or less trimmers and time-servers. As the organ of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade most cruelly reminds us there are many more important members of the Government than Mr. Russell in the same boat. One Cabinet Minister (Mr. Arnold Morley) and two subordinate Ministers (Mr. Thomas Burt and Sir Walter Foster) are on the Society's Council, and have repeatedly voted with Sir Joseph Pease. Mr. John Morley was on the same side last year, while a whole crop of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues, including Mr. Asquith, Mr. Mundella, Mr. H. H. Fowler, Mr. Herbert Gardner, Mr. Acland, and Sir Charles Russell either voted or paired for the motion. Writing before the unsuccessful visit to Whitehall the *Friend of China* refers to Lord Kimberley's approval of restrictive measures taken in Burma when he was previously in office, and concludes thus:—"We sincerely trust that he may now see his way to extend to the whole of her Majesty's Indian Empire the beneficent principle which he before sanctioned for Upper Burma: the total suppression of the traffic in opium except for medical use." One can easily see from this how disappointing Lord Kimberley's reply must have been to Sir Joseph Pease and his well-meaning friends. As according to the high authority of Mr. Gladstone the Nonconformists are the backbone of that great instrument of usefulness, the Liberal party, so the Quakers, a most respected sect, are the prop of this movement. These excellent people would be just as eager to abolish our Army and Navy if there were any persons to listen to them. That genial Scotsman, the present Secretary of State for War, religiously votes for the suppression of the much-abused opium traffic. I would give a trifle to see Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's face if the Peace or Pease party were sufficiently bold and consistent to ask the right honourable gentleman to immediately abolish our defences on land and sea!

Without egotism I may say that I was the first to call public attention to the existence of that select and superior set, known in fashionable Society as the Souls, and one at least of the London dailies paid me the compliment of quoting the description I gave of this most exclusive of coteries. Recently the Souls have again come a little to the front in connection with their abortive attempt to establish a paper of their own. The *Athenæum* has told us something but not all. As your readers may be aware the title originally chosen for the proposed journal was a strange one, namely the *Petticoat*. The prime mover was not that ardent Soul, Mr. Arthur Balfour, or the facetious Lord Elcho, but the accomplished daughter of one of the G. O. M.'s most opulent "Barts." As the name *Petticoat* was severely criticised, it was abandoned for the more prosaic one of *To-morrow*. This momentous question having been disposed of the staff was set to work, and in due course "copy" for a complete number reached the editress. The whole of the productions sent in by the literary Souls were submitted to a gentleman much esteemed in legal and cricketing circles, for his candid opinion. What his opinion was I am not able to say with certainty, but it may be inferred from the fact that the project has been abandoned. The regret expressed by the *Athenæum* at the failure is not, I fear, shared outside the ranks of the Souls, and such is human nature I am told that some people are actually rejoicing. However that may be, I do not imagine that the members of the Crabbet Club for example have been sitting in sackcloth and ashes since the Souls have given up their attempts to shine in the journalistic line. The Crabbet Club, I may mention, is a sort of rival organization. It is presided over by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, from whose house in the country it derives its name, and includes, I understand, among its members Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., the Hon. "Dick" Grosvenor, Mr. G. Russell, M.P., Mr. "Lulu" Harcourt, Lord Houghton, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. St. George Lane-Fox, Mr. Oscar Wilde, and others. The objects of the Crabbet Club are, I believe, of a topsy-turvy character, and no one is considered eligible for membership who cannot claim to be a "failure"! I daresay Mr. Wilfrid Blunt finds the Crabbet Club which by the way meets once a year under his hospitable roof more congenial than Irish politics with its risks of broken heads and durance vile.

COLONEL MELLISS, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the Sirmur I. S. Sappers at Rurki on Monday, and they joined the Pur siege camp on Tuesday. They are a very good corps, with sapper equipment in perfect order, and mules beyond reproach. They are commanded by Captain Bikram Singh, son of the Raja of Sirmur. The men are keen on their work and should be very useful. After the inspection Colonel Melliss addressed the officers, saying that he would report to the Commander-in-Chief how well they had done, and how proud his Highness the Raja should be of them.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DEC. 1.

THE hearing of this case was resumed to-day at the Court of the Residency Bazaars before Mr. O. V. Bosanquet. Mr. Rudra represented the Nawab Mehdi Hassan; and Mr. Eardley Norton appeared for the accused S. M. Mitra.

Mr. Hugh Gough, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, said he was, whilst acting for Col. Ludlow, in charge of the confidential files in the Government enquiry. Personally he had no knowledge of the truth or otherwise of the statements made in the pamphlet. In the absence of Col. Ludlow he acted for him. The file was forwarded to Mr. Furdoonji. Personally he never came into contact with Mehdi Hassan in the case. Col. Ludlow returned to Hyderabad in July.

The cross-examination of Mahomed Akbar Khan was continued by Mr. Rudra. Witness said his family knew of the contents of the first letter he wrote to Col. Ludlow about the pamphlet, but he did not take their advice. He wrote the reply with his own free-will. He intended that the Government should regard the statements contained therein as true. As a matter of fact those statements were true, and he would swear it to the best of his belief and knowledge. But for Shujaat Ali's interference he would not have written the second letter, which withdrew the statements in the first letter. Shujaat Ali brought a draft letter, and told him to write it out.

He told Shujaat Ali that it was not proper and not the truth. He had already told the truth. Shujaat replied he had nothing to do with it. He considered about the matter three days, during which time Shujaat was continually pressing him. He eventually gave in, and sent his second letter to Government.

DEC. 2.

Mahomed Akbar Khan, the first witness for defence, was again put in the witness-box for cross-examination by Mr. Rudra.

Mr. Rudra: Who do you consider the greatest man in the State?—How can I say; the man who is the highest is the one most favoured in the eye of his Highness.

Is it not Sarwar Jung?—I cannot say.

Mr. Norton: I must object to that question; there is no evidence of the fact.

Mr. Rudra: My case is that this man has been tutored by Sarwar Jung, and is now simply telling a pack of lies at the instigation of Sarwar Jung.

The question was then admitted in the following form:—Is not Sarwar Jung, in your opinion, the highest official amongst the secretaries?—In my opinion he is one of the biggest.

Cross-examination continuing, witnesses said that he went to see Imad Jung, accompanied by a servant of Sarwar Jung. He did not know why Sarwar Jung wished him to go and see Imad Jung. Since he had been in the witness-box he had not seen Sarwar Jung. He saw Sajed Beg outside the court. Since he first saw Gertrude Donnelley she appeared to have grown thinner, and was not so pink. He was not charged departmentally with bribery whilst he was at Edlabad. There was no charge whatever made against him. His promotion had been stopped by Colonel Ludlow for six or seven years, but on other grounds: a dispute with his talukdar about a conviction.

Re-examined by Mr. Norton: Witness said that there never had at any time been any official misconduct alleged against him. He had no doubt, in spite of the change in her appearance, that the lady he saw in court the other day was the Gertrude Donnelley he knew in Lucknow. He would not have come into the witness-box unless he had had a summons from the court. He saw Mehdi Hassan about his appointment and at that time Mehdi Hassan said: "Perhaps you don't know anything about this pamphlet matter." He did not reply. Mehdi Hassan then said, "Sarwar Jung is taking a great interest in this matter; why is it? You had better go away." He told him he had written his second letter on the matter and asked what he (Mehdi Hassan) thought about it. Mehdi Hassan replied that if Mustaque Hassan wished it he had better send it up. With regard to his first letter Mehdi Hassan said it was not so bad as concerned himself. The date of the conversation was in the early part of May. He entered the Nizam's service about eleven years ago.

The second witness for the defence was then called. James Lauchlin said he had served during the Mutiny with General Havelock's Flying Brigade and with the Shahabad and Behar European Mounted Police. He held a medal for each. After that he served on the railway and held testimonials as to character. In 1868 he went to Baroda to learn wrestling from the Maharajah Khande Rao. During that time he was in receipt of a comfortable income, and used to receive handsome presents. Domestic reasons took him to Cawnpore in 1869. He stayed with Mr. De Souza, his brother-in-law, the telegraph-master. Whilst in Cawnpore in 1869 he got to know Gertrude Donnelley. He was introduced to her in the Memorial Gardens. He was afterwards introduced to the father and mother. The father was a European and the mother a Eurasian. The father, mother, and daughter all drank. He eventually became engaged to Gertrude. Donnelley was not a captain; he was a Conductor in the Commissariat Department. Gertrude Donnelley after his engagement went to Lucknow alone. She stayed at Mr. Evans' house at Neil's Gate. If Mr. Evans said he did not live there it was a lie. That was the house in which Gertrude Donnelley lived with the Evans. He thought from her looks she was about 19 or 20, a full-grown woman. She looked older than 15 in 1869. He introduced her to his relatives as his *fiancée*, and she was received as the girl he was going to marry. He visited her twice at Lucknow whilst she was staying at the Evans'. Before he went back to Cawnpore he told Gertrude to take a house, the rent of which he would pay, and he took rooms in the house of Mrs. Dubois at Rs. 10 a month. (Witness identified photographs of the house.) He discovered these people used to drink when he was in Lucknow. The time did come when he was unduly intimate with her. There was a quarrel between him and Gertrude in consequence of a complaint made by Gertrude to her mother. He then left for Cawnpore. He went by the morning train to Cawnpore, and Mrs. Donnelley followed by the evening train. He went back to Lucknow the same night and joined Gertrude at Mrs. Dubois's house, where he had also taken a room for himself. He made up the quarrel. Two or three days afterwards he received a telegram from Cawnpore, saying that Mrs. Donnelley, who had remained at Cawnpore was dangerously ill. The same day a second telegram arrived stating Mrs. Donnelley was dead. The father, Gertrude, and himself went to Cawnpore. He paid for the the railway tickets. He was in the habit of assisting to support Donnelley's family. He paid the funeral expenses of Mrs. Donnelley. They arrived too late for the funeral. Gertrude, Chandlor, and he went to the cemetery. Gertrude wanted to see the face of her mother. The coolies were filling in the grave. They stopped the coolies, took up the coffin, and unscrewed the lid, and showed the face to Gertrude. Gertrude stooped to kiss her mother. When they returned from the cemetery they found Donnelley was drunk. The same night he discovered Gertrude and her father together, and from what he saw he made up his mind not to marry her. He never told Gertrude Donnelley of what he had seen. Mr. De Souza complained about the father's drunkenness and said he could not remain in the Telegraph Office. They went back to Lucknow. About that time his sister came to live at Lucknow, and he went to live with her, and he then discontinued his visits to Gertrude. On one occasion he found Gertrude in a compromising position with another young man. Shortly after Gertrude came to him and said she had a letter from her sister, Mrs. Hodges, who was ill at Kapurthala. Gertrude led him to believe that her sister was the lady of Kapurthala. Gertrude asked for money to go to Kapurthala. She went to Kapurthala, and he did not hear of her. He then became engaged to Rebecca Orman. He took advantage of Gertrude's absence to get engaged to another woman in order to put an end to his relations with Gertrude.

The Court then adjourned until Monday.

SOUNDY DEFENCE FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Amount already acknowledged	370	0
Nil Desperandum	10	0
Alexander	10	0
Mr. J. A. Wadia	5	0
Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter	5	0
Thro' Mr. B. D. Banajee	7	12
J. P. W.	50	0
C. V. J. W.	20	0
Hereford	25	0
P. E.	12	0
Walter Nutter	5	0
Cobra Cappella	5	0
	524	12

THE latest recipient of a good service reward of £100 per annum is Major-General W. Stirling, C.B., R.A. He has been forty years in the army, and fought in the Crimea, in the Indian Mutiny, in China, and in the Afghan war of 1878-79. For the last two years he has been Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

LORD HARRIS AT ST. XAVIER'S.

THE Jesuit Fathers, at St. Xavier's spared nopains to give due pomp and circumstance to their annual *fete* yesterday. Punctually at half-past five, his Excellency Lord Harris, was ushered into the hall by the Rector, Rev. J. B. Stein. His Excellency received a perfect ovation from the collegians. The report having been read and a prologne recited.

H. E. Lord Harris said:—Lord Archbishop, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am sure it will be your wish, and certainly it is mine, to congratulate these young gentlemen, who have been performing Shakespeare's play, or Julias Cæsar, for our entertainment this afternoon, to thank them for their excellent representation of it, and to congratulate them on the very great interest they must have shown to the great poet, and to have so realistically placed it before us, and also for the earnest way in which they said their parts. They are good enough to say in the prologue that they "would" in modest measure imitate such feats of the declaimer's noble art, "As in the days gone by, the noble Lord oft saw and shared in Eton's Cultured Halls." I think, I may fairly say, I never heard more accurate representation of the parts that had to be declaimed than were declaimed to-day. (Loud applause.) And there is much more to be said in praise of them although the tongue was not exactly their own. I am perfectly certain that it would have been a rare thing to find twelve or thirteen young men who could have declaimed into foreign tongue the long speeches that are to be found in that play and to have declaimed them, and set the action to the word as well as they did. (Loud applause.) I am sure that they sincerely undertook this play, which they gave us this afternoon, and trust they will not stop here in their efforts to claim a knowledge of the great works of the Poet, and not to lose an opportunity, if possible, on some future occasion, of again entertaining us with another play. (Applause.) It has given me great pleasure to have the opportunity of being present here to-day, and the first reason is rather a peculiar one. My old school of Eton has been referred to, and I look back to it with pride, because I always thought it was the biggest school. This school of St. Xavier's is well over a thousand, and I am, therefore, glad to pay a visit to an institution which is much larger than my school in England was. It is interesting in another way because one sees here such a great admixture of races. You will have noticed the great variety of names amongst those that took the prizes, and amongst the young gentlemen performing here this afternoon. It is also interesting on account of the charity of the good Fathers, because they take an equal interest in every one of all the races they find here, and for races within the home of St. Xavier's College, where they receive an equal attention from the good Fathers. Amongst the various points touched upon in the report—and I may fairly congratulate those who have taken the most active and leading part in educating in this school—I have observed that a considerable expenditure has been undertaken for the proper grounding of those who took up the study of chemistry. While I think that the attention of people in this country has been deliberately directed to other directions in which they may gain employment in after life, and not only in employment in Government, yet it is a matter of congratulation that the St. Xavier's College should recognise the need of education on other lines, and be enabled to ground their pupils in the knowledge of chemistry; and I can imagine no more useful knowledge than that is. We all of us on some time or other have to depend on medical aid for our relief. I think you will admit the greatest efficacy of medicines depends on the proper drugs being supplied, which are prescribed and intended to be taken. In order to get these medicines absolutely good and absolutely pure we have to depend upon the chemist, and that is why it is such an important thing that some one should take up that particular subject and have a knowledge of it. I sincerely trust these young gentlemen will be more efficient in the study than I was myself. I took up the study once in a thoroughly practical way. We commenced by learning the way how to make glass bottles in which to put the drugs. (Laughter.) And directing my attention with all assiduity to the blowing of glass bottles, I unfortunately one day literally took hold of the wrong end of the stick. It happened to be the red hot end of the stick of glass. I trust it will not be the experience of any young gentleman who may take up the study. I am glad to see the study of Latin has been taken up in earnest, and for the reason that it has often been admitted as a fact by Civil Service Commissioners in England, that better English is written by those who have studied Latin than those who have been given to other foreign studies in our great schools. This has been the opinion of many of the Civil Servants in England, and I am glad to see here that an endeavour is being made to encourage the line of Latin, for I am sure that while you take up the study of English you will not lose by taking up Latin as well. And I observe that competition has been started between various classes; and I should imagine it must be extremely interesting if only you can secure that competition is fair, that is, if the previous instructions of the large classes have been exactly similar. And I imagine the rivalry you will create amongst the boys in various classes which will result in good to themselves and to the school generally. I am glad to see the study of shorthand is being encouraged for it seems to be there must be a large field for employment for such in this country. We know that at home a large number of business men take their correspondence by means, entirely with the help of a shorthand writer, and I should think when this is a far more conservative country that in time the use of shorthand will be fully recognised. It affords great facility to business men to be able to get rid of the labour incurred by long letters, and surely it must benefit those who are able to do so. I can quite imagine the advantage which will be secured if Government officials would take shorthand writers with them when sending their reports. From a financial point of view, I may congratulate the administration of St. Xavier's College. I see the school received the largest grant this year, *viz.*, Rs. 8,807, and that it raised in fees Rs. 24,503, and the administrators are entirely to be congratulated. The cost to Government was under ten annas per month per head. The school passed twenty-three candidates for the University entrance and stood next to the Poona High School. On the other hand, I note that it was either unsuccessful, or did not compete for the University School Final, nor did it send any candid te for the great examination in drawing. While comparing these results with other schools in the Presidency, I am honestly entitled to congratulate the good Fathers on the success that has met their efforts—(loud applause)—and I trust that the success with which they have met in the past, they may be encouraged in their charitable and benevolent labours in the cause of education. And, now my young friends, let me conclude with a word or two of encouragement to you, for after all you and your fellows in other schools are a most important section in the community. The responsibility will be laid upon your shoulders of directing the ideas and of leading the aspirations of town and country life. Upon you will be laid the weight—and a very heavy weight—not only your own family—but also amongst your friends and neighbours; and possibly in a very much larger world of setting the good example that is a heavy responsibility which rests upon every one, whatever be our creed, our duty towards our neighbour is to be found in each one of us, and included the setting of a bright and good example, and one of truth, honesty, moral rectitude, charity, and earnestness. There may be many here who hardly understand how heavy that weight is which the world around us lays upon our shoulders. I think there is no boy here so young, but must know what I mean when I say be earnest in whatever you do, whether it be in work or play—be earnest. By encouraging that quality in your youth, you will find yourself the stronger to face the labours and weariness of manhood, and by cultivating it in your youth you will find those other qualities I have mentioned the more readily attainable. Try to do your best to utilise to the very utmost of your power the qualities that have been given you by the Almighty. And in encouraging this particular quality you will find yourselves the stronger to meet those trials and troubles. Although there may, perhaps, come a day of despondency and of doubt which will suggest a question whether earnestness is after all so admirable a quality. Have no fear though your earnest pursuit of some object may lead you momentarily into dangers and difficulties in which not only your own good may be involved—have no fear. The quality itself will help you to overcome them and to steer safely through them into calmer waters of well earned appreciation. And believe me now is the golden time—now when your minds are attentive and your dispositions impressionable, throw off the inclination to be indifferent to what is going on around you, be earnest at your books; be earnest at your games. There is a time for both, and you will find the labours, the worries, the disappointments of after life minimised by the feeling that though your best may not have been good it still has been your best—(loud applause)—and also be earnest in your pride of your school. Think of it if ever you are tempted to do something that would bring discredit to it. Think of it with affection as the little world in which you earn those lessons which will help you to force the trials of the larger school of life. Be proud of it and try to bring it credit, and be grateful to the good Fathers who of their true charity are devoting their lives, their energies, and their love to your advancement. (Loud cheers.)

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik.

THE PENSION RULES.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee it was resolved to record the letter to the President, dated 5th instant, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding extract from a letter from the Solicitor to Government, and suggesting that the regulations relating to retiring or pension fund for Municipal officers and servants may be revised by the solicitors to the Corporation before being re-submitted to Government for final approval.

THE MUNICIPAL PRINTING CHARGES.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed and Colonel Wilson seconded "that with reference to the Commissioner's memorandum No. 16239, dated 26th October, 1892, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 540 from surplus cash balance, to meet excess in the grant for printing (including Annual Report and Advertisements, Section III, Municipal Commissioner's Personal Office Establishment), consequent on the printing of the Municipal Servants' List and Building By-laws."

Mr. Setalvad objected to the grant as being far too exorbitant. He had, he said, communicated with the manager of the Bombay Education Society Press on the subject, and learnt that that press would have done the work for Rs. 346 or two hundred rupees less, and he for one did not see why they should pay the extra sum.

The President informed the member that the work was part of the printing contract, which was let to the *Times of India* Press. Mr. Setalvad observed that if the matter could be remedied now we would move an amendment that only Rs. 350 be paid on the job, but as this could not be done he would content himself, asking the Municipal Commissioner to cut down these charges in future.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that the contract of the printing had been given to the *Times of India* for a certain term, and he could not, therefore, dictate to that press what it should charge for a certain job. When tenders were invited for this contract, the Bombay Education Society Press was among the number of firms who tendered, and its charges compared unfavorably with those of the *Times of India*.

The motion was then carried.

A PROFESSIONAL FEE.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed "that the Commissioner's letter No. 7088, dated 8th instant, be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the grant, from surplus cash balance, of the equivalent of £262-10-0 sterling, being the amount of Mr. Mansergh's fee for advising the Municipality, on the question of the relative merits of steel and iron water-mains."

He stated that the necessity of obtaining this professional opinion was due to the opposition of certain members of the Standing Committee to the employment of steel mains, which one member in particular, quoting Major Tulloch as his authority, stated were unsuited to this country.

Mr. Shroff said that the charge was exorbitant. He had opposed the employment of steel mains. When the matter was before the Standing Committee, relying on the very valuable opinion expressed by Major Tulloch who had a long experience of India. He had suggested the case being again referred to Major Tulloch for consideration. The members of the Standing Committee, however, had been told nothing about the person who was to be consulted, nor the amount of the fee he would charge.

Mr. Geary remarked that the

poration without giving good and cogent reason for it, put him in mind of a native proverb which freely translated into English ran "The thief accuses the thief taker." They did not wait to hear his reasons, but for the purpose of argument accused him of not having any. He appealed to any of the members of the Corporation to justify him in the assertion that in the whole of his municipal career, he never had acted but in the best interests of the Municipality. He might have been right or he might have been wrong, but he could honestly say that in whatever he had done, he had the interests of the Corporation at heart. (Hear, hear.) His present proposal which had in view the reform of the Executive Engineer's Department, one of the most important departments of the Municipality was conceived in conjunction with the late Rao Saheb Vishvanath Mandlik, who, if he had been alive to-day, would have supported it most heartily. They both agreed that the head of so important a department should be a man of known and proved administrative ability and should possess in a remarkable degree what Lord Reay—(cheers)—had very happily termed an economic conscience. These qualifications he claimed for Mr. Murzban, and it was this consideration which induced him to urge the Corporation to secure his services, when he thought that the appointment of Executive Engineer was to become vacant by the appointment of Mr. Rienzi Walton as Special Drainage Engineer. The proposal had then to be withdrawn, one of the many reasons being that professional etiquette prevented Mr. Murzban from coming forward. And he wrote to say so in a manner that did him much credit. He (Mr. Mehta) denied that he had in any way acted precipitately in the matter, on the contrary he had done everything to allow the subject full consideration. He had allowed to elapse the three months, which the President of the late Corporation when ruling the proposal out of order on the last occasion said time must intervene before the subject of a successor to Mr. Walton could be discussed. There had been no secrecy and no private understanding about the matter. He reiterated that his present proposal was made in the best interests of the Municipality. The Executive Engineer of the Municipality, he repeated, should be a man of proved administrative ability, and he did not know where they could find in India a gentleman who possessed in a higher degree all the qualifications for this important post than Mr. Murzban. He was held in very high esteem by Government whom he had served long and well. He had worked his way up from the very bottom going through all sorts of departments and doing all sorts of work. Making drains, building bridges, in fact doing every species of engineering work. They had had some experience of the work he had done in the matter of public exhibitions, and they all knew that his expenses were always well within the estimates. He had held for several years the position of Executive Engineer for the Presidency with credit to himself and profit to Government.

Mr. Mehta explained that the idea of selecting Mr. Murzban for this important appointment did not originate with himself, but with a gentleman, who, though he did not take a very prominent part in public affairs, yet evinced the keenest interest in everything affecting the welfare of the city. He referred to Mr. Tata—(hear, hear)—who on one occasion in discussing the reform in the Municipal Engineering Department said that things would never come right until they had a man like Mr. Murzban at the head of affairs. This was the first suggestion to him (Mr. Mehta) of Mr. Murzban's suitability for the post. Mr. Murzban was a man of high professional ability, and possessed that economic conscience so necessary to the position. Mr. Mehta then referred to what he called the superannuated objection that had been brought against Mr. Murzban. He contended that this was ridiculous since Mr. Murzban had not yet reached 55 years, and was in fact only 53 years old. He mentioned that the Government of Bombay valued his services so highly that they had addressed the Government of India on the expediency of waiving the fifty-five year rule in the case of Mr. Murzban. Mr. Mehta then proceeded to make some amusing comparisons between Mr. Murzban and several of the officers recently employed in the Municipality. He drew attention to the fact that Mr. Smith was born in the same year as Mr. Murzban, and he asked would anybody be so bold as to declare Mr. Brunton the assessor, and Mr. Barrow, the Municipal secretary, superannuated because the one was 59 and the other 53. (Laughter.) He also referred to Mr. Atkinson who was born in 1835. Referring to the matter of emolument, he said that he had fixed the salary of the appointment at Rs. 1,500, because Mr. Murzban to be able to get from Government the pension of his present appointment would have to contribute large sums to the pension fund. He was sorry that some people had endeavoured to make a class question of this business. He would have wished that the gentleman he was proposing for the appointment had been a Hindoo or a Mussulman; in these matters he never made a distinction, and would as soon have advocated the cause of an European who was worthy of the post. (Murmurs of dissent.) He saw Dr. Banks shaking his head. But if Dr. Banks were an older member of the Corporation he would know that he (Mr. Mehta) defended the cause of an European official despite the fact that by so doing he placed himself in antagonism with the whole native community, and got hissed for his pains. In bringing forward this proposal he was simply working in the best interests of the Municipality. (Cheers.)

Dr. Blaney seconded the motion, reserving his remarks.

Dr. Banks rose to make a personal observation. He did not doubt the *bona fides* of Mr. Mehta.

To Mr. Pheroshah Mehta's proposition, Mr. Oxenham proposed the following amendment:—"That Mr. S. Tomlinson be elected Executive Engineer for the term of five years on a salary commencing at Rs. 1,200 per mensem." They had, Mr. Oxenham remarked, listened to a long and eloquent speech from Mr. Mehta, which for the most part was autobiographical and treated of the speaker's aspirations in public career, but it did not, to his mind, touch upon the real business of the meeting, which was the selection of a proper man for the post of Executive Engineer to the Municipality of Bombay. He thought that Mr. Tomlinson, in virtue of his special qualifications, was the proper person to fill this post. They would remember that when the appointment of Water Works Engineer was thrown open to competition Mr. Tomlinson was selected from fifty candidates, and he had since his connection with the Municipality gained the confidence and respect of the Municipal Commissioner. They had heard a great deal from Mr. Mehta of the Batavian phrase economic conscience, of administrative ability, which it was said Mr. Murzban possessed in so high a degree; and which by inference the rival candidate did not possess at all. With regard to the economic conscience, he thought that it was a curious inversion of application to select an officer, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 with a more competent man could be got for Rs. 1,200. With regard to the superannuation argument he had something to say. The Government of India had laid down a rule that its servants in most departments should retire at the age of 55. This rule, however, was not strictly adhered to, as it was found that in several cases a man reached the maximum of use at the age of 55, and Secretaries of State had written to the Government of India about the retention of such men. But the Legislature in its wisdom had ruled that it was compulsory on an Engineer who had not reached above the position of Superintendent Engineer to retire at the age of 50, at which age it was believed he was physically unfitted for the duties of the profession. He did not know wherefrom Mr. Mehta had drawn his figures, but he found from reference to Mr. Murzban's official record that the latter was born in 1838, which by the simple arithmetic he had learned at school made that gentleman 54 years of age, with just one more year to come under the 55 year rule. Mr. Mehta had told them that the Government of Bombay had addressed the Government of India on the advisability of giving Mr. Murzban an extension of service, but Mr. Mehta had not told them what the reply of the Government of India was to this request. He contended from this that Mr. Murzban was superannuated. He denied Mr. Murzban's claim to especial administrative ability, and pointed out that Mr. Murzban had never been in an administrative appointment in his life. On the other hand Mr. Tomlinson had given entire satisfaction.

Mr. Wacha: Yes; what about the Powai project.

Mr. Oxenham, continuing, said that the arguments were all on the side of Mr. Tomlinson, but as was not rare in assemblies of the description of the Corporation the voting might be all on the other side. He had a great respect for Mr. Murzban, who had won the esteem of Government so far as to be awarded the Oriental title of Khan Bahadur and the occidental distinction of C. I. E. He had no doubt that his work would be the admiration and despair of his successors in office. But he thought that Mr. Murzban should be satisfied with what he had got specially since he had reached an age when physical labour to an Oriental was irksome. He was able to say from information supplied to him that the appointment of Mr. Tomlinson as Executive Engineer would save the Municipality Rs. 1,000 per mensem, or Rs. 12,000 per annum.

Mr. Mehta: Who is your authority?

Mr. Oxenham declined to give it, but hinted that the saving would result from Mr. Tomlinson looking after the Water-Works as well as the Executive Engineer's Department. Another argument he advanced was that the passing over of Mr. Tomlinson would be depriving him of the promotion which he naturally looked forward to. (Hear, hear.) These hopes of reasonable promotion had been held out to Mr. Tomlinson when he joined the Municipality.

Mr. Oxenham then pointed out that according to the Municipal bye-laws, the Municipality was pledged not to employ a man who had passed the age of 35.

Mr. Mehta: That only refers to appointments made by the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Oxenham, in concluding, said that by selecting Mr. Tomlinson, for the post of Executive Engineer they would secure a more active, and a more efficient man than his rival.

Mr. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dharamsi supported Mr. Mehta in every particular except in the matter or salary which he thought should be fixed at Rs. 1,250 rising to Rs. 1,500; and he moved as an amendment that this should be the salary of Mr. Murzban.

Mr. S. Khote seconded the amendment.

Mr. Gilbert said that his motion which had been ruled out of order represented his views on the matter. He had a great respect for Mr. Murzban who was his personal friend. But he must say in justice to himself and to the public that Mr. Murzban's sun was setting, and that he should be satisfied with what he had got, and not wish to interfere with the promotion of an officer of the department. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Tomlinson, he stated, was eminently fitted for the appointment by his special qualifications.

Colonel Wilson deprecated the employment of an outsider to the detriment of a capable officer of the department.

Mr. Geary moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Rahimtula Khairaz seconded the motion, which however on being put to the meeting was lost.

Mr. Geary then rose to speak to the amendment.

Mr. Kabrajee rose to a point of order. As Mr. Geary had already spoken he contended that he was not entitled to speak again.

The President ruled Mr. Geary in order.

Mr. Geary then began to address the meeting, when the President having been coached by the Municipal Secretary drew his attention to the fact that he was out of order.

Mr. Geary: I have to remind you, Sir, that you have just ruled that I was in order, and I am therefore in possession of the house and neither you nor any one else can deprive me of the privilege of addressing it. It is only a Judge of the Small Causes Court that can deal with me now.

Mr. Mehta said that they were willing to hear Mr. Geary speak, but the latter had no right to question the authority of the President to do what he pleased.

Captain Walshe, with much warmth, asked the President to stick by his own ruling that Mr. Geary was in order. (Uproar.)

Mr. Geary agreed with Mr. Oxenham that Mr. Mehta's speech had for the most part been autobiographical. He objected to the door of promotion being closed to a worthy officer of the department, and contended that such action would be baneful to the Municipality. He stated that Mr. Tomlinson joined the department with the assurance from Sir Charles Ollivant, the late Municipal Commissioner, that there were posts in the department to which he could reasonably aspire. If this hope were taken away the Corporation could not truthfully offer candidates for employment in prospect of advancement. He deplored the loss of so eminent a Water Works engineer as Mr. Tomlinson, a loss which was morally certain if the arrangements proposed by Mr. Mehta were adopted. He agreed with Mr. Gilbert that Mr. Murzban's sun was setting, and that he could not be of the same utility to the Municipality as an able young man of 35, with the professional ability of Mr. Tomlinson. He referred to Mr. Tomlinson's excellent certificates, and pointed out that besides being a very eminent Water Works Engineer, he had also been through the whole curriculum of engineering science; and was a practical as well as a theoretical engineer of great ability. Regarding Mr. Murzban's economical conscience, of which they had heard so much, he could not think a great deal, since all that Mr. Murzban had to administrate was the Esplanade trust. He did not think Mr. Mehta was very happy in his reference to the Malabar Hill reservoir episode. Mr. Mehta had then with the same enthusiasm displayed in the present case made charges. He was unable to substantiate, and which by implication made all the Judges of H. M.'s High Court receivers of stolen property. Mr. Dharamsi seemed to think the whole affair was a mere matter of Rs. 300 difference in salary. He objected to this way of disposing of so important a a matter.

Colonel Wilson here rose to move the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Mehta rose to a point of order, and said that no adjournment could be moved in the middle of a speech.

Mr. Geary stated that on a previous occasion an adjournment was moved, while he was in the middle of his speech.

The President ruled Colonel Wilson's motion out of order, and asked Mr. Geary to proceed.

Mr. Geary then referred to the saving of Rs. 60,000 per annum that would be saved by appointing Mr. Tomlinson, Executive Engineer, and asked the Corporation to adopt Mr. Oxenham's amendment, which was much more efficacious than the proposition of Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Mirza Hoossin Khan then proposed an adjournment of the meeting.

Mr. Byrne seconded the motion which, however, on being put to the meeting was lost.

Dr. Viegas said that if he could be assured that the Municipality would be saved Rs. 1,000 per mensem by the appointment of Mr. Tomlinson he would vote for it.

Mr. Pheroshah Mehta, in reply, referred to the statements made by Mr. Oxenham and Mr. Geary that when Mr. Tomlinson took up the appointment of Executive Engineer he was assured that he would be promoted in time to the position of Executive Engineer. This, he said, was a most unconstitutional thing for any Municipal Commissioner to do.

Mr. Geary rose to a point of order. He had never stated that Sir Charles Ollivant or any Municipal Commissioner had promised Mr. Tomlinson promotion to the position of Executive Engineer.

Mr. Mehta said that the posts of Executive Engineer and Health Officer were solely in the giving of the Corporation, and no Municipal Commissioner could promise them away. He had refrained from any personalities in his opening speech, but the tactics of his opponents now compelled him to enter into them. He noticed Mr. Oxenham's sneer about the Batavian economic conscience, but he was proud to own that he had heard it from the lips of the most enlightened and liberal ruler who had ever governed Bombay, namely, Lord Reay. (Cheers.) In comparing the qualification of the rival candidates they must not lose sight of the fact that Mr. Tomlinson was eminent only as an engineer of hydraulics. His one administrative effort, the Powai scheme, was a miserable failure. In all Mr. Tomlinson's certificates there was not a single word as to his administrative ability. He could have read volumes of certificates about Mr. Murzban, but he would content himself with a few extracts from the reports of such high officials as Colonel Fuller who testified in warm terms of his professional merit, and great administrative ability. He was sorry he had to speak against Mr. Tomlinson for whom he had great respect, and who in his own line was an able engineer. But he had been forced to it by the remarks of Mr. Oxenham and Mr. Geary. He was willing to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Dharamsi regarding the salary, and would be glad to vote in favour of the amendment. In conclusion he urged the Corporation not to miss this opportunity of putting a competent reformer at the head of their Engineering Department. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dharamsi's amendment that Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C. I. E., be elected Executive Engineer on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,250 rising to Rs. 1,500 for a term of five years was carried by 37 votes against 16. It was adopted as a substantive motion by 40 votes against 16.

There was a large audience of outsiders mostly, Parsees, that listened to the debate, and the result of the election was received with loud cheering.

A MANCHESTER gentleman recently addressed letters to Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, pointing out to them the phenomenal falling away of our exports since 1890, as a consequence mainly of the operation of hostile tariffs—especially the M'Kinley Tariff—and asking for an expression of opinion as to whether or not a mildly retaliatory policy might prove beneficial. The following replies have been received:—"Dear Sir,—On the general question with which you deal in your letter of the 28th October, you will find some observation by Lord Salisbury in a speech which he delivered at Brighton in the earlier part of the present year. With his opinions I entirely concur. As you are probably aware, I am of opinion that one of the most practical remedies which can be applied to the evils of which you speak is to be found in the improvement of our present currency.—Yours faithfully,—ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR."—"Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant. He is leaving for the Continent immediately, and has no time to discuss the question of Free Trade and Protection. He desires me, however, to point out that in Protectionist countries trade appears to be as bad as it is with us, and this seems to show that the causes of depression are not principally connected with the tariffs.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE *Times* prophesies a sharp fall in the price of silver, consequent on the failure of the Monetary Conference.

OWING to frequent breaks on the telegraph line, news from Gilgit has been greatly delayed. So far as we know, however, there is no general rising among the Shenaki tribes south of Bunji, though the attack upon Captain Wallace and his party of sepoys shows that there are malcontents abroad who are anxious to give trouble.

CONSEQUENT on the return from furlough of Mr. Reynolds, Director of Traffic in the Telegraph Department, Mr. Melhuish is posted to the charge of the Calcutta Telegraph Office, Mr. Landon, the late incumbent, going to Lucknow, to take charge of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Division. Mr. J. J. Allen, Government Electrician, proceeds home on short leave this week, Mr. J. W. Hensley acting for him.

A BULKY collection of papers is published in Saturday's issue of the N.-W. P *Gazette* on the subject of the threatened scarcity in Garhwal last March and the means adopted for combating it. "These," says the local paper, "seem to have been very effectual, for their relation has afforded repeated opportunities for all the officers concerned to congratulate each other and be congratulated on their zeal, tact, energy, discretion and the other stock qualities of the model administrator; and there perhaps the interest of the matter for the outside public ends."

COLONEL DURAND, British Agent at Gilgit, has absolutely refrained from taking sides in the Chitral question since the death of Afzul-ul-Mulk. The Nizam-ul-Mulk had come into Gilgit of his own free will, and on this account no restraint was placed upon him when he decided to return to Yasin, and try his fortune against the usurper Sher Afzul. It is impossible to calculate his chances of success at present, though the adherents of his late brother may join him as well as his own supporters.

OUR Lahore contemporary regrets to announce the death of Mr. John Robson, engineer and contractor of Lahore, which occurred on Wednesday morning. Mr. Robson was one of the oldest non-official residents of the Punjab, where he carried out many important works, but he became hampered by the failure of the Lahore tramway, and of late he is understood not to have been successful in business. The funeral on Wednesday afternoon was largely attended. A number of Masons attended, and there was a masonic service at the grave after the usual Church Service.

FROM the experience of the past few years, the Bengal Board of Revenue is not of opinion that Government should make loans under the Land Improvement Act more easy to be obtained by reducing the security. The terms of repayment, are not, it is thought, by any means onerous. When a loan is really required for a remunerative work, it is obtainable on easier terms than those given by a mahajan; but the payments have to be made more punctually than to the mahajan, and this is the reason why men hesitate to take loans under the Act. The Board believes that the terms of the Act are known in all districts where irrigation works are necessary. It is not ignorance that prevents the Act from being more fully worked "but want of such unanimity among sharers as could induce them to make joint efforts to improve their property, and a preference for the mahajan." Moreover, many of the landlords who are sufficiently enlightened to wish to carry out such works, are men of means who do not require loans. The Board in concluding its review of the working of the Act during the past year, states its belief that ryots are not likely to combine to any great extent to take loans under the Act.

THE following resolution was passed unanimously by a conference of the various committees for the suppression of the opium trade, under the presidency of Sir Joseph W. Pease, Bart., M.P.:—"This meeting having had under consideration the reply to the deputation which attended at the India Office this morning, whilst appreciating the courteous reception they received, and the admissions of the Secretary of State for India that the consumption of opium is attended with great evils, regrets that he did not see his way to state that any practical steps would be taken by the Government to put a speedy termination to the licensing of land for poppy cultivation and the manufacture of opium by the Indian Government. Resolved that the friends of the anti-opium cause be urged to use all legitimate means to prevail upon the Government speedily to carry into practical effect the resolution come to by the House of Commons on the 10th of April, 1891."

THE officers of the Indian Staff Corps are very sanguine, I understand, says "Atlas" in the *World*, about the success of their endeavours to secure an amelioration of their grievances. They have found several sympathisers in unexpected quarters, and the representations known to have been made to the home authorities on the subject of their complaints are couched in such strong terms that it is felt there must now be a full inquiry, with a view to some better terms being offered.

SIR JAMES LYALL, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Lady Lyall arrived in England from America on Tuesday, Nov. 15.

THE bimetallists, writes the *St. James's Gazette*, think Lord Kimberley gave himself and his Commission away when he told the City "gold bags" that they need not be afraid of any tampering with the present gold standard. To say the least of it, it used to be very unusual to appoint a Commission and then make an official statement as to its finding. But after Mr. Justice Mathew in Dublin we need be surprised at nothing. In any case, the Bimetallic League is not at all idle just now. Mr. McNiel, the busy secretary, is up in town with Sir W. Houldsworth, and the currency question will no doubt be heard of at the National Agricultural Conference on Dec. 7. The New Decimal Association is also taking advantage of the "boom" in monetary questions to extend its operations, and has just issued a new prospectus of its aims and objects. Mr. S. Montagu, M.P., is the president, and the movement is decidedly growing. It is to be feared that in nothing are Englishmen so conservative as in the matter of weights, measures, and matters of calculation.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. F. CHURCHILL, Bengal Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 1st Bn. 1st Gurkha Rifles, has permission to retire from the Service with effect from Dec. 27 next.

LORD REAY has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Roxburgh, in the room of the late Duke of Roxburghe.

IT is proposed to confer on November 22 the degree of M.A., (Honoris Causa) Oxford, upon Colonel Charles Swinhoe, Indian Staff Corps, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

A CURIOUS paragraph has been going round the papers about the "desire" of the Cabinet that the Queen shall open Parliament, says "Atlas" in the *World*. I suspect that this "desire" is purely imaginary, for her Majesty has not opened Parliament since 1886, and I am quite certain that there is not the very slightest prospect of her being seen at Westminster in January next. There is no reason whatever why the Queen should put herself to much inconvenience in order to open Parliament, and her strength is really not equal to the ceremonial, which is of an exceptionally prolonged and fatiguing nature. It is well known that in 1886 her Majesty found it very trying indeed, and was unwell for several days afterwards.

WHILE two of the crew of H. M. S. Swallow, cruising off Zanzibar, were bathing from the cutter, a shark was noticed making for one named Lawford. Seeing that the man was in imminent danger, chief boatswain M'Dermott leaped from the boat on the top of the fish, scaring it for the time, and enabling the bathers to be rescued. The officer has been awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society.

A YOUNG Indian law student, Murari Lal Taitri has been committed for trial on the charge of obtaining £150 from Walter Richardson by false pretences. A second charge against him is that of obtaining £4 from Alfred Gold, a housekeeper at Gray's Inn Gold alleged that he lent Taitri £4 on his representing that Mr. Musgrave, the chief clerk of Gray's Inn, had a letter from his father, which contained a large cheque, and which he would be able to obtain on the following morning. Mr. Musgrave, called on Nov. 16, he said that Taitri had been a student at Gray's Inn for about two years. It was not true that he (Mr. Musgrave) had in his custody a letter for him at the time mentioned by Gold.

ONE of the most successful students at King's College School (says the *Globe*) is Hajee Agha Khalil, son of Hajee Mahomed Hassan Khan Wakil El Cowlah Bahadur, who has been made a C.M.G., by the Queen. Though yet but a young man, Hajee Agha Khalil is a traveller of considerable experience and himself the recipient of many favours and marks of distinction at the hands of his sovereign.

THE murderer Thomas Neill was executed in Newgate on November 15. The hoisting of the black flag, which announced the event to a great crowd in the Old Bailey, was greeted with a cheer. Neill made no confession, nor referred in any way to the crime for which he was condemned.

ON November 17, the marriage took place, at St. Andrew's, Well-street, W., of Lieutenant George Townshend Forestier Walker, R.H.A., son of Major-General Walker, R.E., of the Warren, Old Charlton, Kent, and Lady Mary Maude Diana Liddell, elder daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Ravensworth, of Ravensworth Castle, Gateshead, Stanley Lymington, Eslington Park, Alnwick, and 9, Mansfield-street, W. The vicar of St. Andrew's officiated, assisted by the minor clergy of that church. A number of non-commissioned-officers and men of the Royal Horse Artillery lined the aisle. The Earl of Ravensworth gave his daughter away. A brother of the bridegroom was best man. There were eight bridesmaids, handsomely gowned in blue satin with hats to match. The reception given at 9, Mansfield-street, the town mansion of the Earl of Ravensworth, was largely attended, and early in the afternoon Lieutenant G. T. Forestier and Lady Mary Walker left for Stanley Lymington, a seat of the Earl of Ravensworth. The presents, over 400, were handsome and costly.

THERE was much excitement in the French Chamber on Nov. 16, when the bill introduced by the Government to increase their power of dealing with Anarchist publications came on for discussion.—M. Laguerre commenced with an attack on the proposals, which were defended by M. Lasserre, who was followed by Count Albert de Mun, who though voting for the bill, contended that the activities of the Anarchical elements in the community could be traced to the fact that religion had been banished from the education of the people. M. Loubet, the Premier, replied that the whole fabric of French legislation was sounded on the principle of the religious neutrality of the State. The debate was adjourned.

SIR MONIER WILLIAMS was thrown to the ground while descending from an electric tramcar at Geneva the other day, and sustained a slight fracture of the right arm. We are glad to learn that his injuries are not of a serious nature.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* hears that confidential pourparles are going on between the British and German and United States Governments, with a view to a revision of the Samoa Treaty.

THE French Minister for Foreign Affairs has directed the prohibition throughtout the Regency of Tunis of Arabic publications inciting the natives to disrespect for the authorities and fomenting religious fanaticism.

THE Manchester City Council, on November 16, passed, and a town's meeting subsequently confirmed, a resolution in favour of rendering further financial assistance to the Ship Canal to the extent of £2,000,000.

DR. ALEXANDER WEKERLE, the new Prime Minister of the Hungarian Ministry, the successor of Count Szapary, is (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*) a man of imposing presence. He is tall and broad-chested, like an English farmer, while his face reminds one rather of an English seaman who is used to weather any storm. His German extraction and German name, which would have ruined any other man in Hungary, have been in his case no impediment to success in his really remarkable career. From the petty official that he was twenty years ago in the Ministry of Finance, he has risen to the highest office in the State at the comparatively early age of forty-four. He enjoys the respect, not only of the whole country, but even of the leading financiers of Austria and Germany, with whom, as Minister of Finance, he has been brought into frequent contact, and whom he has fairly astonished by his financial capacity. Dr. Wekerle has not only improved the fiscal administration of Hungary, but has restored the financial equilibrium, having secured surpluses previously unprecedented in that country.

THE *Moscow Gazette* (says the *Standard's* correspondent) repeats the views on the Afghan Question which were published in the *Standard* in February, according to which the present situation of affairs is the result of Russia's mistakes in diplomacy. It concludes that the opportunity now occurs for Russia both to wipe out her errors and to profit further by the present uneasy feeling in England.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Fez says that some of the proposals of the French mission are meeting with sustained opposition. Permission has been granted for the construction of waterworks, sanitary improvements, and good roads in Tangier. No commercial treaty has been concluded, but the Sultan has agreed to permit, during his pleasure, the exportation of bark for tanning, and of cork, and to make a slight reduction in the duties on certain French imports. Various concessions asked for by the French Government have been refused. Other telegrams from Fez represent that the Sultan is very much displeased with the French mission on account of the land surveys made by some of its members, and refuses to give effect to any of his promises. It is also said that he has consented to pay French claims on Moorish subjects to the extent of 75,000dols.

IN his last contribution to the *Fortnightly Review*, the late Duke of Malborough, reviewing the "Art of Living," says:—"It is in all things the doctrine of the mean that has to be sought for—the mean of selfishness, the mean of indulgence, the mean of refinement, the mean of sensuousness, combining everything with a purpose and an effort towards some definite end. Whether that end shall be either obtained or lost is the one uncertain thing which nature kindly hides from us; otherwise human spontaneity of life and mind would be crushed by the ever-present consciousness of its futility before the decree of an inexorable deity."

FROM inquiries made by a Manchester correspondent, it appears that there was a misunderstanding at the conference of masters and men prior to the cotton strike. It remains to be seen, however, whether the operatives will now accept the reduction of 5 per cent. concurrently with short time, which some of the employers state they were at first willing to offer.

THE beginning of a military romance is chronicled by the *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent, who says:—"A crack regiment of French cavalry—the 13th Chasseurs—has just adopted a little boy twelve years of age under very interesting circumstances. During the manœuvres which took place in the summer, the corps on its departure from a small village was followed by a lad, who refused to leave it, and made himself useful on many occasions to the officers and men. Afterwards he accompanied the two squadrons which were sent to Carmaux, returning to Beziers with them when their services on the scene of the strike were no longer required, Colonel Branche, who commands the 13th Chasseurs, made inquiries about the boy, and learning that he was an orphan, he had him adopted by the whole regiment. The little fellow has been entrusted to the special care of a non-commissioned officer. His delight at the honour paid him by the regiment to which he is much attached knows no bounds, and there is little doubt that the prediction that he will develop into a very smart soldier will be verified."

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

"BUNDER CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION."—This popular competition which carries with it the Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal took place at Cooria on Monday, the 5th inst., and as will be seen from the list, drew out a very large number of competitors. Some very fair scores were made, the winning score made by Corpl. G. F. Lund being a very creditable performance. Spoons were subscribed for at 200 yards; also on the aggregate at 500 and 600 yards. At 200 yards the winners were:—Lieut. T. M. English with 30; Mr. A. Greening, R.N., 29; and at 500 and 600 yards Corpl. Lund with an excellent 62, and Col-Sergt Black with 58.

Members are reminded of the smoking concert to night (Tuesday) at 9 p. m., when the teams who have entered for the Rifle Club Tournament will draw for the order of firing after Major H. A. Acworth, B. V. R., has distributed the prizes won during the monsoon season.

The following are the scores:—

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles.....	28	30	32	90
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	29	30	36	85
Sergt J E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols.	25	25	32	82
Col-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles ..	24	33	25	82
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	28	31	23	82
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles...	30	26	22	78
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles..	27	27	24	78
Gunner C Butler, Bo Vol Arty ...	25	25	26	76
Vol W Mackeson, G I P Ry Vols...	19	29	27	75
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles ..	25	24	25	74
Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles.	27	23	24	74
Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	22	30	22	74
Col-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles...	18	30	25	73
Vol E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	23	28	22	73
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols.....	22	27	22	71
Col-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	25	26	19	70
Qr Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	21	31	18	70
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	24	28	18	70
Sergt W Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	26	27	17	70
Mr W Warner, Bo Rifle Club.....	21	29	19	69
Mr J Greening, Bo Rifle Club.....	29	21	19	69
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles.	19	23	23	65
Mr W Massey, Bo Rifle Club.....	24	28	10	62
Gunner G Bromley, Bo Vol Arty ..	21	30	11	62
Vol E W Pyrke, Bo Vol Rifles	18	28	retired	46
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	26	20	..	46
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols ..	17	25	..	42
Vol J Smith, B Vol Rifles	16	20	..	36
Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, Bo Vol Arty	15	retired	..	15
Mr W Pattison, Bo Rifle Club ...	0	..	..	0

SPOON COMPETITION.

	200 yards.
Lieut T M English, B V Rifles	30*
Mr A Greening, B Rifle Club	29†
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	29
Corpl G F Lund, B V Rifles	28
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	28
Lieut F W English, B V Rifles	27
Corpl H W Prescott, B V Rifles	27
Gunner C Butler, B V Artillery	26
Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	25
Col-Sergt E W Thomas, B V Rifles	25
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols.....	24
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	22
Sergt J E Keess, B V Rifles	22
Gunner J Bromley, B V Artillery	21
Vol W Mackeson, G I P Ry Vols	19
Ar-Sergt W Borlette, B V Rifles	19
Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, B V Artillery.....	15

*Winner of 1st Spoon.
†Winner of 2nd Spoon.

SPOON COMPETITION.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	30	32	62*
Col-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	33	25	58†
Vol W Mackeson, G I P Ry Vols.....	29	27	56
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles ...	30	26	56
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	31	23	54
Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	29	22	51
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	27	24	51
Vol E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	28	22	50
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	24	25	49
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols.....	27	22	49
Mr W Warner, Bo Rifle Club	29	19	48
Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	23	24	47
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols.....	28	18	46
Col-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	26	19	45
Mr J Greening, Bo Rifle Club.....	21	19	40
Gunner J Brombley, Bo Vol Artillery	20	11	31

* Winner of 1st Spoon
† Winner of 2nd spoon.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 6.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

97-92—Nanu and H—Manockji Edulji Allbless and others vs Awabai and others—Nanu and H.
264-92—J C Cama—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood vs Navita—Khunderao M.
108-92—Ardesir, H and D—The Advocate-General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne, G and S, Little S N and B and W and G.
408-91—Payne, G and S—Mahomed valad Amir Aga and others vs Doongersey Lalji—M H Khan.
525-90—Little, S N and B—Purshotomdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy and others vs C A Turner and others—Ardeshir R and D, B and K and E and G.
107-86—Ardeshir, H and D—C A Turner vs Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others—Little, S, N and B, B and K and E and G.
95-92—Brown and M—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Aboo vs Khimjee Vallabhdas and another—Ardesir, H and D.
294-91—Bhaishunker and K—Foolchand Harnandrai vs Damodher Soonderdas—Crawford, B and Co.
692-91—Brown and M—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Abdoola vs Khimjee Vallabdas and another—Ardesir, H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

325-92—Mirza H K—Thakordas Liharam and others vs Jethanand Parmandand and others—Bhaishunker and K.
539-92—H S—Dikshit Manroop Poomajee and others—Nrayen Haipatty.
Postponed Long Causes.
522-91—E Wilkin—Mohanlalbhai Maganbhai vs Lukhmichand Panalal—Tyabjee, D and J—Lukhmichund Panalal vs Mohanlalbhai Maganbhai—E Wilkin.
263-91—Bicknell, M and M—Jeelubai alias Jeewanbai vs Bhimrao Atmaram and another—Ardesir, H and D.
346-91—Craigie, Lund O—Byramjee Jeejeebhoy vs Jeelubai and another—Bicknell M and M.
597-92—Bicknell M and M—Jeelubai alias Jeewanbai vs Dayaram Soorajmull—Craigie, L and O.
Defended New Long Causes.
344-92—Mirza M Khan—Aga Ahmed Ali Khan bin Mahomed Ali Khan vs Thucker Rushi Munjee Khetsi—Payne, G and S.
317-92—Bicknell M and M—Ramgonal Heeralal vs R P Nixon and others—Crawford, B and Co and P G and S.
349-92—Payne, G and S—R P Nixon and others vs Heeralal Ramgopal and others—Bicknell M and M and C, B and Co.
348-92—Janardhan and A—Rughunath Wasudewjee vs Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett—P

THE LOSS OF THE ROUMANIA.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON'S NARRATIVE.

The body of a young girl, identified from the marks on her linen as Miss Katherine Boutflower, was found on Wednesday (10th ult.) embedded in the sand at Gronho. The remains were interred in the Vau Cemetery, after being laid in a coffin marked with the initials "K.B." Four other bodies, which are beyond recognition, have been discovered on the shore at San Martinho. The body of a female infant, about two years of age, and supposed to be the daughter of Mrs. Burgess, has also been washed up, and has been buried in the Famalicao Cemetery. A jewel-case belonging to Mrs. Sandford has come ashore at Peniche, and has been placed in the Customs House. The *Daily Graphic* reproduces an extensive series of photographs of scenes connected with the disaster at Peniche that of the finding of the two children of Mrs. Polland being of an intensely tragic character. Below we give extracts from Captain Hamilton's story, and two letters from Dr. Pope, the British Chaplain of Lisbon, who as our first telegram told us, had gone to Peniche to superintend the disposal of the dead :—

CAPTAIN HAMILTON'S STORY.

Captain Hamilton has written a letter, dated Lisbon, Oct. 31, to his mother at Tunbridge Wells, from which the following are extracts : "I think Tuesday night the worst I ever spent. The ship went to pieces about an hour or two after having struck. I was knocked senseless, and my darling torn from my arms. I wish I could have died to have saved her, and if we had only known what we do now, might have done so, as the ship struck only about fifty yards from the shore. I was knocked about a lot, and at last thrown on the sands, where I was all night nearly mad. I had no clothes on and till daylight did not know who was saved. When day broke I saw Lascars wandering about, but they did not give me any clothes as they thought I was mad. I must have been quite off my head. About 7 a.m. Rooke, of the Scinde Horse, came up; he made the men give me some clothes they had found. I then went and laid down, I could hardly move as I had been so battered, and slept till about two. Then I got up, and inquired by signs where to go to from some of the country people, who were kind in bringing me water, and offered me bread and cigarettes. So I started off on what turned out to be seven milesmarch. I got about a quarter of a mile in an hour, when a Customs House man and the agent (Portuguese) to the British Consul came riding up. They had a man with a mule, so gave me a lift. All along the sands it was painful. They lent me a coat, but that was all I had, and my feet were badly cut. I had also got a bad blow on my chest, which made me cough, and that hurt me; in fact, I was a mass of cuts and bruises, and was glad to get here, where I was taken to hospital, and had my wounds dressed. They went out yesterday—a lot of people from Lisbon having come in here—with Mr. Rooke to look for bodies. I was going, but at breakfast I fainted, so they would not let me go. They found six bodies, and now say they do not expect to find any more. I want to stay as long as there is any chance of my dearest one's body turning up, but I am afraid there is none. I am glad to say I am mending rapidly, and the wonder is to me either that I am not more hurt and a limb or two broken, or that more were not saved."

A MIDNIGHT FUNERAL.

Under this head Dr. Pope writes his first letter to the *Daily Graphic*. He says :—

Sir,—I send you herewith a few notes of incidents connected with the burial of the bodies cast ashore from the wreck of the Roumania. A great part of Tuesday, November 1st, was spent in collecting from different parts of the Gronho beach the six bodies, which, after seeing them reverently placed in coffins, I conveyed to Obidos for interment. At 5 p.m. we started from the little spit of sand opposite the Foz do Arelto, placing the six coffins in one barge, while we ourselves followed in another. Owing to the shallowness of the lagoon the barges which are punted, not sailed or rowed, several times got aground, so that at 7 p.m. we were obliged to disembark at a place called the Juncal Longo, half a league below the spot where he had ordered three carts to be in waiting. It was then night; the full moon shone brilliantly overhead, and the procession presented a weird and solemn appearance, as the barge with the coffins leading the way, we moved slowly over the quiet waters of the silent and lonely lagoon. On arrival at the Juncal Longo, a place which had no road leading to it, we disembarked, and, leaving the coffins at the landing place in charge of our men, Senor Vidal, a Portuguese friend, and I, walked on to a road, which we reached in about an hour. There we found that our carts had come and gone away again, so, as it was some seven or eight miles to Obidos, and the men could not possibly carry the coffins that distance, Senor Vidal and I walked on, and finally procured two country ox carts, which we despatched to the landing place, while we proceeded on foot to Obidos, where the authorities were awaiting us. This we reached about 10-30 p.m., and found the administrador, the parish priest, and some military officers expecting our arrival. They were most courteous. We explained the cause of our delay, namely, the non-arrival of our carts, for which they were not responsible, as some of these remains having been identified, we had ourselves determined to remove them to Obidos, in view of possible removal home, instead of leaving the authorities to bury them in a cemetery near the sea, but more difficult of access in case of subsequent removal of the remains. Thus we, not the authorities, were responsible for any hitch in the arrangements.

At 11 p.m. the coffins arrived, and the parish priest then read the Roman service in a church over one, and on our arrival at the cemetery concluded his service, while I read the Anglican Church service over the rest of the remains. The utmost order prevailed, and the greatest respect and sympathy were shown. The Roman Catholic confraternity attended in their scarlet cloaks, all holding lighted torches. The scene was a very striking and solemn one. The battlemented walls of the picturesque mediæval town, the bright southern moon—the wide open grave at whose edge we stood, looking down upon the coffins laid side by side below—the flaming torches bringing into vivid prominence the red-cloaked confraternity—the reverent hush that fell on all, as the noble words of our English burial service fell upon the night air—all formed a scene which I shall never forget. There was sadness when one thought of all the bright hopes so suddenly quenched in the all-devouring sea; but there was gladness in the remembrance that, though cast upon a foreign shore, our poor country people met loving sympathy and reverent treatment at the hands of the high-spirited and kindly Portuguese. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and had the ill-fated vessel contained the best and noblest of Portugal, had the calamity been a national one, I venture to say that no kinder and more respectful treatment would or could have been given to their own dead than that which they so largely and liberally bestowed upon ours.

When I was leaving I met the Rev. R. H. Moreton, the Wesleyan minister at Oporto, proceeding to the scene of the wreck, in order, if possible, to identify some members of his communion who were among those lost, and the Rev. R. M. Lithgow, the Presbyterian minister here, also visited the spot upon a similar mission. As I have spoken of the courtesy of the Portuguese, I should fail in my duty were I not also to mention the great kindness I met with from Mr. A. H. Mascarenhas, the agent of the Anchor Line, and Mr. R. Norton, the representative of Lloyd's, who, in the midst of their manifold and most laborious work, yet managed to give me most effective and valuable help in the sad task of forwarding the reverent treatment and Christian interment of the dead.

THE COURTESY OF THE PORTUGUESE.

In a second letter Dr. Pope writes :—

Sir,—As any information, however small, about the scene of the wreck of the Roumania may be of interest to those who had friends or relatives on board that ill-fated vessel, and as I have since that occurrence traversed the whole coast several times, I send you a few lines which may help to give your readers an idea of the arrangements made for the burial of the dead.

The coast where the remains and cargo have been coming ashore belongs to three administrative districts, that of Caldas to the North, Obidos in the centre, and Peniche to the south. I visited the capitals of each of these districts, the authorities of which, female and energetic and courteous [illegible] at Bouro before I arrived [illegible] burying at Obidos [illegible] buried three at [illegible] ities that all other [illegible] be buried—with [illegible] Church—at Bouro, Vau (a [illegible] to the beach than Obidos), and Peniche [illegible] respective cemeteries, and the authorities further undertook, at my request, that a priest should attend and read the Roman service over any bodies which might come ashore in such a condition as not to permit removal to a cemetery, and which, as is usual in such cases, will be buried on the shore above high-water mark. A detailed and careful description of everybody that appeared during the first few days was drawn up by the medical authorities, and these descriptions are in the possession of the Administrador, the highest civil functionary of the district where the body was found. For obvious reasons no such detailed description could possibly be taken of remains discovered later on. The authorities have had to struggle with great difficulties, in consequence of the fact that the districts are, for some distance from the coast, very sparsely inhabited, and almost completely destitute of roads. One has to pass as best one can over long and weary expanses of sand. They deserve, I think, much credit for the manner in which they have discharged their duties, and it is only right to say that the kindness and respect shown by all, from the Administradors down to the simplest countryman or soldier, was as marked as it was gratifying. Some stealing of the goods cast upon the beach did of course take place at first (as it does everywhere) before the authorities were able to send guards down, but this was soon stopped, and no one was allowed to pass along the sands without a written permit from some one in command, and any attempt on the part of the country people to enter the forbidden area without such a pass was promptly checked. In one case I myself saw eight or ten mounted dragoons charge and scatter a small crowd which had come close to the forbidden precincts in the hope of picking up some jetsam and flotsam from the sea.

With reference to the proposed erection of a memorial cross on the cliffs opposite the scene of the wreck of the Roumania, writes the London correspondent of a contemporary, those relatives of the victims who have visited the scene fear that, owing to the desolate character of the coast, any such token would be uncared for, and would, through exposure, soon crumble away or be destroyed. The most practical means of serving the purpose is now considered to be the placing of a stained glass window in St. George's Chapel, Lisbon, with the names of the victims engraved on a brass tablet beneath. Numerous conjectures have been advanced by those more or less competent to form a reliable opinion, to explain how such an accident could have happened, and how a vessel bound on the course of the Roumania could have so closely approached such a well-known dangerous coast line. Of course the real facts will never be known. Apparently the most plausible explanation is that advanced by the British Consul—namely, that the look-out may have mistaken the Mondego lighthouse for that of the Berlengers, and so, wishing to steer inside the latter, as he thought, struck. The principal objection to this theory is that Lieut. Rooke declares that he saw the cliffs before being washed overboard. Little credence can be bestowed upon the declarations made by the Lascars, since they serve up a different version each time they are interviewed. For instance, they first of all declared that they owed their escape to having succeeded in safely launching and getting ashore in one of the ship's boats. They afterwards flatly denied this, and one can understand their reasons for doing so.

"THE DARKEST ENGLAND" FUND.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

"General" Booth on Nov. 15 issued a general statement of income and expenditure in connection with his social scheme for two years, from Oct. 1, 1890, to Sept. 30, 1892. According to this the total contributions received (less £1,940 cost of collecting, printing, &c.) were £109,100; the total promises still unpaid were £4,650; the legacy of Mr. Fowler was £5,000. Hence the total income was £118,750. The expenditure was: On capital account, £124,355; Over-sea colony reserve fund, £24,448; expenses of working the social scheme for the two years, £32,415; total, £181,218. Thus there was a deficiency of £62,468, which "General" Booth now asked the public to supply. The particular expenditure on capital account in relation to the City Council was as under: Cost of land and buildings purchased and erection, alterations, and enlargements of buildings for food depots, shelters, labour factories, &c., £31,222; cost of machinery, plant, tools, furniture, fittings, and appliances for shelters, homes, depots, and industrial works, £15,354; cost of stock in hand and materials for work, £8,053; total £54,629. The Home Colony: Cost of freehold at Hadleigh-on-Thames, £21,721; cost of buildings on same, dormitories, officers' quarters, bakery, stores, agricultural buildings, and railway, £30,345; cost of development and improvement of land, £3,034; cost of machinery, furniture, fittings, implements and plant, £6,376; cost of stock crops, &c., £8,255; total £69,726. Answering the question, "What has been done for the £32,415 spent in commencing and working the scheme during the two years," "General" Booth mentions, among other things, that 4,000 poor people nightly sleep under the roof of the shelter provided, that during the two years the food depots have supplied 5,000,000 cheap meals, while the shelters had received nearly 1,000,000, otherwise homeless lodgers. The total cost of all this was £58,992, of which the people themselves had paid £53,525, leaving the cost to the fund, including the rents of the buildings, £5,466. The labour factories involved not only a large expenditure of capital in their purchase and fitting up, but a considerable loss in their working. The labour had to be organised, the unskilled and unwilling to be taught to work. Teachers had to be found and paid, industries to be tried and tested, and a large business enterprise, with various trades, had to be set on foot. Notwithstanding all difficulties over twenty different industries had been established, and some 5,000 out-of-works employed, who had produced goods worth £54,162, which had been sold, leaving a cost to the fund of £3,516. The labour bureau had registered 23,159 unemployed, and obtained employment for 10,000. This cost the fund £839. A home for criminals with workshops received 497 criminals, many of them direct from prison. Of this 134 had situations found them, and others were otherwise helped. This, including criminal investigation and police-court work, cost the fund £1,465. The rescue homes for fallen women, of which there were twelve, received 3,422 girls. There were besides these homes lodging houses and industrial establishments for the girls. Of 2,917 girls who had left nearly all were doing well. The cost of this department was £3,082. The total cost to the fund of the Farm Colony, with management and organisation, was £3,088.

At a meeting on Nov. 13 of the committee to inquire into the "Darkest England" scheme, Mr. Sydney Buxton intimated that, in consequence of the bereavement he has lately sustained, he is unable to take any further part in the proceedings.

MILITARY NEWS.

At a general inspection of the 1st Life Guards, on the 14th ultimo by Lord William Seymour, it was ordered that all the restrictions which had been imposed should be withdrawn, and that the regiment be granted all the privileges enjoyed by other regiments in the South-Eastern Division.

In order to facilitate the employment of Army Reserve men and discharged soldiers by railway companies, the Duke of Cambridge has given instructions for the colonels of regimental districts to furnish to general managers of railways running through their districts, every two months, lists of men for whom employment is desired, showing their qualifications.

Recruiting for the Army is just now proceeding more vigorously than at any period in the last seven years. To some extent this must be attributed to the depression in the agricultural districts, from which many of the recruits are coming, but it is more largely due to the arrangements initiated under the late Government. At the War Office the additions to the Army are estimated to be 900 a week.

A largely attended meeting was held at the Buckley Hall, Chatham, on Nov. 12, to consider the question of establishing a club in connection with the Army Veterans' Association. The formation of the association was brought about by Lt.-Gen. W. H. Goodenough, C.B., in December last, and the idea has become so popular that there are now nearly 400 old soldiers on the rolls. Gen. Wentworth Forbes occupied the chair, and many senior officers were present. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and several speeches were made, warmly setting forth the advantages of having a club-house where old soldiers of all branches of the service could meet for social recreation. It was resolved unanimously to start a club at once in New Brompton. A committee of twelve was elected, and Col. Rideout, late Scottish Rifles, was elected President. A suitable building has already been secured, and it is expected that by Dec. 18, the anniversary of the foundation of the association, the club house will be open.

THE MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

The Manchester November Handicap of 12 sovs. each, 10ft. with 1,000 sovs. added, for three-year-olds and upwards (entered mares excepted) [illegible] the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes; entrance, 5 sovs., the only liability of forfeit to be declared to Messrs. Wetherby, by [illegible] when the weights appear. Cup course [illegible] and six furlongs). 44 subs. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] ...ark—Mavourneen, by 1
... Highborn—Orange 2
...estante—Miss York, ... 3
...n.—*Asian*.

A LADY CHARGED WITH STEALING SALVERS.

HER MOTHER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Gwyneth Maude, 18, well dressed, and described as residing at Hyde-park-gate, Kensington, was charged, on remand, at Marlborough-street police-court, on Thursday (17th ult.) with having stolen two silver salvers and a silver "waiter," valued together at 165*l.*, and belonging to Messrs. Spink and Son, silversmiths, of Piccadilly: also with having stolen a sealskin mantle, worth 100*l.*; two sealskin jackets and a muff, from the Grafton Fur Company, of New Bond-street. She was further charged with having obtained credit to the amount of 137*l.* under false pretences from the Grafton Fur Company.

The accused was fashionably, even richly, attired. Her green velvet hat was trimmed with black ostrich feathers; her neck was hidden by a beautiful feather boa; on her shoulders was an expensive cape of fawn material ornamented elaborately with jet.

W. J. Baggely, assistant to Messrs. Spink and Son, deposed that on Oct. 21 the prisoner came to the shop, and that evening he took a silver salver to the address she gave in Hyde-park-gate. He saw Miss Maude, and she said she would take the salver upstairs and show it to her mother, who was unwell. The price of it was 82*l.* In the result he left the salver at the house, and next day he took four other salvers to the same address. He asked to be allowed to see the salver he had left the day before and she said that it was upstairs. She took the silver salvers from him and said she would show them to her mother. After an interval she returned with three of the salvers, saying that her mother liked one of them because it matched the one that had been left with her on the previous day. She added that before deciding upon having the two salvers her mother would like to see some silver "waiters" to match them. On the following Monday he took four silver "waiters" to Hyde-park-gate, and afterwards had a crest engraved on one of them, and the name "Maude de Montalt." Then on October 28 he brought it and left it at the house. On Oct. 31 he called at the house taking a candelabra with him, which the lady had expressed a wish to see. He asked her to let him see the two silver salvers that had been left at the house, but she said she could not allow him to do so, as her mother was so unwell. On Nov. 1 he went to the house and saw Miss Maude. He informed her that he could not sell the candelabra, and that he wanted it back. She told him that she could not let him have it because it was sent to Mrs. Maude, of Cadogan-place, who might possibly purchase it. She eventually said she would send for it, and he waited at the house for about three hours. The two salvers produced were those he left with the prisoner.—Cross-examined: The prisoner seemed to be acting under the guidance of her mother.

William James Bender, manager to Mr. Jay, pawnbroker, of Oxford-street, W., deposed that on Oct. 25 the prisoner brought the salver produced to the shop, and said she wished to pledge it. He asked her if it belonged to her and she replied "Yes." He then lent her 25*l.* upon it. It had been in pawn with them ever since. The prisoner did not tell him the salver belonged to her mother.

Mr. Newton at this point again remanded the defendant allowing bail in two sureties of 200*l.* each.

Mrs. Maude, mother of the accused girl, committed suicide at the Great Western Hotel, Padington, on Thursday, Nov. 17, by jumping out of a window on the third floor. She went into the hotel on Wednesday, and giving the name of Mrs. Maitland, asked if she could have a bed-room. She was shown up to one on the third floor. About nine o'clock in the evening a parcel and note were brought up for her by the hall porter, who found her door locked, and knocked repeatedly before obtaining the answer that the lady could not attend to them at that hour. The porter then returned to the hall, and nothing more was heard of Mrs. Maude until eight o'clock next morning, when one of the domestic servants, on going out into the area, found the body of the unfortunate lady lying on the stone pavement. A doctor was called and pronounced life to be extinct. The distance from the window to the ground is one of 40 or 50 feet, and the hotel officials asserted that it would have been practically impossible for her to have fallen out by accident. Her room door was found to be locked and double bolted on the inside. It is known that Mrs. Maude was in extreme difficulties. Two telegrams were found in her pockets, one demanding the immediate payment of sums of money. On Thursday afternoon two gentlemen called at the hotel to see Mrs. Maude. One of them said he held a warrant for her arrest, and had just sought the lady in vain at her house, 16, Hyde-park-gate, Kensington-road.

Mrs. Maude is described as a tall, handsome woman of about 40 years of age. Her husband is said to be an officer in the army.

THE GENERAL LIST OFFICERS.

Sir Seymour King on Wednesday (Nov. 16) addressed the following letter to the Secretray of State for India :—

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of your Lordship and in the hope that it may receive your Lordship's favourable consideration, a Memorandum which I have drawn up, after a protracted and careful personal examination of facts and documents, in relation to the disabilities under which the officers of the General List (Indian Army), labour as respects the attainment of a fair proportionate share of Colonels' allowances relatively to all other classes of officers in the Indian Army.

The differentiation of the officers of the General List, who formed a portion of the young officers who joined the Indian Army pending its reconstruction, between the time of the Mutiny and the constitution of the Staff Corps, has been justified on the ground that during that period of suspense all young officers entering the Service had made a certain declaration by which they virtually bound themselves to accept any regulations the Government might thereafter choose to apply to them. On this ground the Government of India vindicates its treatment of these officers by discriminating not only between them and other classes of officers, but between them and other officers who joined at the same time and on the same conditions, but afterwards opted, by leave of the Government for the Staff Corps or General Service.

The Memorandum, of which I have the honour to ask your Lordship's consideration, reviews and traces the history of the General Lists—now classed in one list—and shews that the meaning which was subsequently attached to the so-called declaration was not that originally intended, and how the erroneous view taken of it led to the discriminating treatment which has resulted in the injustice of which these officers complain.

I cannot add anything to the statements and arguments of the Memorandum, to which I refer your Lordship, but I may add that I should not have felt justified in taking any action in regard to this matter had I not satisfied myself after careful examination of despatches and resolution s that these officers had a fair claim to a reconsideration of the decisions which had been made in their case. Had I not made such an examination—of which the Memorandum is an evidence—I should not have ventured to trouble your Lordship in the matter, and I have thought that although it was open to me to bring the subject before Parliament, it would be better, at all events in the first instance, to submit to your Lordship's independent judgment, such a statement as should shew clearly and fully on what grounds I should justify the claims of these officers to different treatment.—I have, &c.,

H. S. KING.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, Nov. 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W Giles, B	Lieut W J Ryder, 2nd Bcs, 1st Goorkhas
Mr A P Russell, M	Lieut F H Pigou, I S C
Mr S H Wynne, M C S	Surg-Capt E R W Carroll, 16th Bo Inf
Lieut-Col C Cunningham, R E	Surg-Capt W H M Ingham, I M D
Lieut E Sauler, 8th Bo Inf	Hon Lieut W Scott, B Ord Dept
Lieut W R Stone, Burma Mily Police	
Lieut S H Pelly, 20th Bo Inf	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R H McKillop, B, 3 mos	Hon Lieut A Heapy, Bo Ord, 6 months
Hon A Hay, B, 3 mos	Surg-Lieut-Col E Palmer, B I M D, 2 mos
Mr C C Sheridan, B, 2 mos	Vet Lieut-Col F G Shaw, M, 1 month
Lieut-Col S V Gordon, B S C, 14 days	
Lieut H Prentice, B R E, 3 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G A G Shawe, B	Lieut H C Rickett, B S C
Mr C E Ross, B	Lieut E Le Mesurier, Bo S C
Mr G H Coles, B	Lieut N G Fraser, Bo S C
Mr R Meredith, B	Lt A C Joly de Lotbinière, B
Mr R C F Volkers, Bo	Surg-Lieut-Col J T B Bogue, B I M D
Mr C Greathead, Bo	Surg-Lieut-Col R A K Holmes, B I M D
Mr L Smith, Bo	
Col H B Sanderson, B S C	
Lieut-Col S V Gordon, B S C	Surg-Maj C M Thompson, M

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, Herbert Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

ENGLAND'S ADVANCE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE RUSSIAN VERSION.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs a long article on the question of the Pamirs from the *Novoe Vremya*, which may be taken as the expression of Russian public opinion, and an official feeling on the subject. It says:—

"The English Press continues to fret itself on the question of the Pamirs, and to accuse Russia of having infringed the agreements arrived at on this head. According to the English, China and Afghanistan have much better right to the Pamirs than Russia, which is in agreement with the usual tendency of British policy in foreign disputes. Unfortunately, the efforts of Great Britain to force the stolid Chinese to join them in creating endless diplomatic controversies have signally failed. We have already had several opportunities of making known our rights of sovereignty in the Pamirs, which we inherited in 1875 with the Khanate of Khokand. After this date the Chinese established themselves in Kashgar, which never had any political relations with the Pamirs.

"As for our southern neighbours, the English, when, in 1872, the question of fixing the eastern boundary of Afghanistan was raised, Lord Granville insisted that the power of the Emir extended over Barkshan and the dependency of Vakhan, from Sarykool in the east to the confluence of the River Koktcha with the Pandja which forms the northern limit of the aforesaid province. Although, according to our information, the Emir had no right whatever to count these provinces as his, we decided, in order to arrive at something like a stable order of things in Central Asia, to accept the frontier definition of Lord Granville.

"The Afghans, however, were not content with the frontiers conceded to them by the indulgence of the Indian Government, and ten years later the Governor of Badakshan took advantage of the weakness of the rulers of Shignan and Roshan in order to seize these Khanates, and to send the Khans prisoners to Cabul. In answer to our protests against these disloyal acts, the British Government declared that the Emir considered Shignan and Roshan as his territory, and that her Majesty's Government was not in possession of adequate information to enable it to give a definite opinion on this question, and further proposed the appointment of a Commission, Russo-Anglo Afghan, to make an inquiry on the spot. On the other hand, the Russian Cabinet insisted that the *status quo ante* must necessarily be restored before any Commission could sit, and that the Afghan troops must evacuate the disputed territory. The pour parlers were interrupted by the events on the North-west Afghan frontier, so carefully guarded by England, namely, at Merv and Penjdeh: events which ended in the action of Kouska. The central group of roads, which lead from Russian territory to India, passes through the Pamirs, from the Alai Valley to Gilgit. For this reason the English sought to establish their influence in the Khanatef, marching on the Pamirs. . . . In spite of her suzerain rights, Russia paid little attention to this group of roads, not considering it necessary to keep up a costly administration in the sparsely-populated valleys and plateaus of the Pamirs. Encouraged by our inertia, England ceaselessly forced her advance with the endeavour to close it up to the Chinese frontier. This creeping northwards towards the Pamirs was executed with incomparable tact. By feigning good will and love of peace, England began by giving counsels, by intervening as arbiter, by lending help, then gradually passed to the role of protector, and from that to the position of mistress. With respect to the Western Pamirs, the English acted in the same spirit. When the Russian Government threatened to repel with force the encroachments of the Afghans, the Indian Government advanced its rights of protectorate, and in answer to Russian complaints of their aggressive inroads the British Cabinet excused itself on the grounds of the impossibility of restraining its bellicose vassal.

"During recent years the British reconnaissances in the Pamirs have become too frequent, and together with them the attempts of the Afghans and Chinese to divide the Pamirs between themselves, accompanied by the appearance of Afghan emissaries inciting to revolt in the province bordering on their territory . . . . . Under divers pretexts, the Pamirs were visited even from the borders of Ferghan, and several English travellers passed in through Tashkend, notably a Mr. Pitch, who turned out to be a Lieutenant of the 3rd Regiment of Madras Cavalry. In fact, things went from bad to worse, till, with the visit of Capt. Younghusband, it became impoisible and incompatiblet with the dignity of Russia to let them go further, wherefore we decided to send a detachment to the Pamirs to let it be known that they belonged to us. The results of this expedition are already well-known.

A few more desultory remarks close the article with the phrase: "As for China, we are not likely to meet with any great difficulties from that quarter, and for Afghanistan, the frontiers must be fixed accoording to the Convention of 1872."

A BOMBAY APPEAL CASE.

The case "Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy vs. Turner" came before the Judicial Committee on Nov. 9. The appeal was from a judgment of the High Court of Bombay of March 17, 1890. The suit was brought against the appellant for the recovery of certain property of his brother which was alleged to have been privately transferred to him in fraud of the creditors under the latter's insolvency. The High Court decided partly in favour of the appellant and partly in that of the respondent, who was the official assignee of the brother's estate, and from this result the present appeal was instituted. At the close of the arguments, on Nov. 10, their Lordships intimated that, in their opinion, the decree appealed from ought to be varied by omitting the direction that the appellant be not allowed credit for certain sums of 68,838 ruppees and 22,785 rupees, or any other sums mentioned in a certain exhibit "A 6" so far as those two sums and any other such sums were included in the amount of 117,520 rupees mentioned therein, and that the decree ought to be affirmed in all other respects and the appeal dismissed with costs. They would humbly advise Her Majesty accordingly: Judgment was given on Nov. 11 by the Judicial Committee in the case of "Greender Chunder Ghose vs. Troylockhonauth Ghose and others." This was an appeal from a decree of the High Court of Bengal of March, 1889, reversing a decision of Mr. Justice Trevelyan. The matter in dispute was as to the construction of the will of the late Anundonarain Ghose, and the effect of certain orders and decrees made and documents executed in the course of litigation between the parties to the suit. At the close of the arguments for the appellant, counsel for the respondents were not called upon. Lord Macnaghten intimated that their Lordships would humbly advise her Majesty to affirm the decision of the High Court and dismiss the appeal with costs. In the course of his judgment his Lordship took occasion to make some animadversions on the number of documents utterly superfluous and unnecessary for the decision of the case which found place in the printed record.

THE STRANDING OF THE HOWE.

A court of inquiry assembled on board H.M.S. Anson, at Ferrol, on Nov. 14 to inquire into the circumstances under which the Howe grounded. A correspondent at Ferrol has learned, from unofficial but trustworthy authority, that the disaster is likely to be found due entirely to the inaccuracy of the Admiralty chart, which, though supposed to be corrected up to 1873, has been discovered by actual observations and soundings to be wholly untrustworthy. The Neptune Salvage Company has entered into a contract for the salvage of the Howe for 35,000*l.* In the event of failure to float the vessel no indemnity will be paid. The Captain General has permitted the officers of the British Channel Squadron to take soundings and make plans of the harbour.

A telegram from Ferrol, dated Nov. 16, says:—The pumping operations on board her Majesty's ship Howe are proceeding very satisfactorily. The afterholds are nearly cleared, and to-day the spirit-room will be emptied. The steam-gearing deck is now free from water. The ship's machinery is practically uninjured. Capt.-Superintendent Edlind, for the Neptune Salvage Company, is desirous of improving the occasion thus presented to him to win laurels for his company, and he is indefatigable in his exertions to make a quick and good salvage. Strong hopes are entertained that the Howe may be docked before the spring tides of the 4th prox., but, owing to the narrow bottom of the dry dock, it may be found necessary to await the springs for the docking operations. A dinner given last evening by the captain and officers of the Royal Sovereign to Capt. Hastings and the officers of the Howe was a great success. It was given as an expression of regret at their quitting the squadron and of good wishes for their future prosperity, the officers of the Howe having been very popular since their attachment to the Channel Squadron. Covers were laid for forty-eight.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

THE PETITION AGAINST MR. A. J. BALFOUR.

The trial of the election petition against the return of Mr A. J. Balfour for East Manchester was begun on Tuesday, 17 ult., in the Assize Court, Manchester. At the outset counsel for Mr Munro, the plaintiff, abandoned the charges of intimidation and undue influence, and they also abandoned the claim to the seat. They intended, he said, to confine themselves to charges of wholesale treating with liquor on or before the polling day and bribery with money through a certain irresponsible person.

John Francis Green, an Ardwick barber, in reply to Mr. Coward, said he had been in the habit of attending at the offices of the Chesters Brewery Company to shave Mr. Chesters Thompson. At these offices shortly before the election he met a gentleman, named Mr. Dodd, on several occasions. Mr. Dodd spoke about putting a trifle in his way and a meeting was arranged between them outside in Chancery Lane. Later they met there and adjourned to the King's Head for a glass, and Mr. Dodd then told him that some money was to be paid out, that it would be brought to him (Green), and that on presentation of certain tickets he should disburse it in the sums mentioned on the tickets. In a later conversation under a railway arch Dodd produced pattern tickets, and gave him a letter of instructions. He particularly warned him to say nothing to Mr. Chesters Thompson about the matter, and he never had. (Laughter.) A day or two before the election Dodd called and gave him £15, saying that it was to be paid out as instructed in the paper, and that he would see amount in red ink between the two stamps that one of the tickets contained, and underneath the stamp of the other. Later on the same day a Mr. Douglas called with another gentleman, who handed him £7 in one hand and 10s. in the other. He did not know the name of this gentleman who gave him the money, but he was a low-set man, with beard all round, though the whiskers at the side were but slight. Nothing was said by this gentleman but Mr. Douglas said the £7 was to be paid out in the same way as the £15 he had received from Mr Dodd. Q.—Now, have you since seen this man that gave you this £7?—I believe I have to the best of my knowledge. When?—Not long a ago in the general office of Chesters Brewery. Would you no him again if you saw him?—I think I should. Have you seen him in Court?—I have, I think. Do you see him in Court now?—There is a man over there the most like him of any man in this Court. Which one?—He (pointing to a gentleman) looks to be the one, with the hair parted in the middle.

Mr. Murphy: Mr. Maltby, stand up.

Mr. Maltby (Mr Balfour's election agent) stood up and faced the witness, but the witness passed him over, and indicated a Dr Buckley, who was sitting near Mr. Maltby, as the man to whom he referred. "That is the most like him," said witness.

Dr Buckley: I may say, my Lord, I saw the witness this morning in bed.

Witness: The person was a low-set man, and wore a brown coat. I never saw him with his hat off. It will be rather difficult for me perhaps to point him out.

Examination continued: The witness said that on the election day a tall gentleman came about half-a-dozen times to his shop and presented each time a ticket. Q.—When he presented the tickets, what took place?—He presented the ticket, and in the middle of the ticket was red writing specifying the amounts of money he had to draw, and then he tore off the bottom of the ticket and took it away, and left the rest with me. He signed the ticket at the back. Q.—What were some of the amounts on the tickets?—Well, there were two £5 tickets, and £2 was a general thing. If I am not mistaken, there was one for £3 5s. I know there was an odd 5s. to be paid. Q.—What name did he sign?—It was an initial name. It was the same as two 5's and two M's, with a line drawn through between them both. Q.—When the tall man came was he accompanied by any person?—Yes, he was chiefly accompanied by some person, by different persons. Some had voting tickets in their hats, but some had not. I did not notice whether the voting tickets were blue, but some of them had blue ribbon in their coats. I thought that on two occasions I saw the tall man pass money to these persons. He put his hand down, and I could almost take my oath that money was given. After the election Dodd and Douglas asked him for the tickets back, but he refused them. He had seven tickets on which he had paid money. He kept the tickets in his pocket a good while. Next, he put them upstairs in a back-room of his shop behind some umbrella ribs, and at last he took them to his house, which was at some distance from his shop, and placed them in a cash-box. This cash-box was in an iron trunk in his bed-room. There the tickets and letter of instructions remained until they were stolen on October 26 by some person who entered his house during the absence of himself and his wife and family. Along with these documents were stolen £2 15s. left out of the Dodd money, £12 of his own, and a jubilee half-crown. Witness did not suspect any particular person as guilty of the robbery of the documents. He could not say anything definite about the letter of instructions, except that it was signed by Mr Dodd. (Shown a piece of paper.) This was a drawing he had made in Mr Hampson's office of the description of the tickets stolen from his House. He had a conversation with Mr. Hampson about his losses, and the damage that was likely to be done to his barber's business by his revelations and he got Mr Watts, solicitor, to arrange with Mr Hampson what he was to get in compensation. Q.—What were you to get?—£200. Who was to pay the money?—I don't know.

Sergeant Henley said he had been called by a constable to Green's house on the night of the 24th October. There he was informed by Mrs Green that the house had been broken into, and the contents of a cash-box—£14, 15s, and papers of no value to any one but her husband—stolen. There were marks of the back door having been forced open. No clue to the thief had been discovered.

Constable Daniel Alexander said he was called to the house by the barber Green. He saw marks on the backdoor of its having been forced. Upstairs he saw a lot of things strewn about the floor and bed. Green informed him that he had lost £14 10s. in gold and 5s. in silver which had been in a cash-box. Later Mrs. Green said some papers of no use to any one but her husband had been stolen.

Mr Murphy said this was all his evidence.

Mr. Finlay submitted that he had really nothing to answer. There was really no evidence of corrupt treating, and as for the story of the barber Green, he hardly supposed it would be persisted in, because it was absolutely incredible on the very face of it, and ought never to have been brought into court.

Mr. Chesters Thomson (Mr. Balfour's chairman), managing director of the Chesters Brewery Company, was then called and examined by Mr. Finlay. He said the Company had a number of "tied houses." The Midland and the Crown were two of those houses. Q.—It has been suggested that treating went on in these houses. So far as you know, is there any truth in that statement?—A.: It is absolutely false. Q.—Did you take any steps to prevent treating?—A.: Both by public speech and privately. I warned the "tied houses" whatever they did to do nothing that any one could lay to their charge as treating in any shape or form.

Mr Maltby, election agent to Mr. Balfour, was next called, and examined by Mr. Finlay. Q.—Is there the slightest truth in the story told by the man Green? A.—Not to my knowledge. Q.—Is there the slightest truth in it, according to your information? A.—No, on any information, and I have made inquiries. I do not know Green, and never saw him before he appeared in the box. Q.—Had you any such tickets as he described? A.—We never issued anything of the kind. Q.—So far as your knowledge goes, there is not a particle of truth in Green's story? A.—Not the slightest. I should have taken leave of my senses had I acted as he said.

Mr. Dodd, pickle manufacturer, said that the barber Green's story respecting him was a pure fabrication from beginning to end. He never had five minutes' conversation with him respecting election matters in his life.

The petition was dismissed with costs, Justice Cave, in the course of a long and elaborate judgment, remarking that Green's story of the tickets was a dream, and had no foundation except in Green's imagination. He was satisfied that the witnesses for the petitioner were mistaken or were not telling the truth. He found no one guilty of corrupt or illegal practices. Mr. Justice Williams concurred. An application by Mr. Finlay for costs of the higher scale was reserved for argument in London.

The Emperor has ordered that the bones of the whales which were killed during his whaling expedition last summer shall be sent to Potsdam, where they will be manufactured into furniture for the Norwegian boath

CHOLERA AND CONTAGION: SINGULAR EXPERIMENTS.

PROFESSOR VON PETTENKOFER, the eminent hygiest of Munich, has made known the general result of his study of the cholera epidemic at Hamburg. His experiences show that the contagion theory is not confirmed. It has been proved, he says, that local disposition is an indispensable condition to the spread of the epidemic: single persons may be disposed to cholera, but none are attacked who are not living in a place where the conditions are favourable to the disease. Thus the seclusion of persons coming from cholera-infected places is useless, and the public should be rendered proof against the disease—first, perhaps, by some such method as in the case of small-pox, and then by improving the sanitary conditions. This summer Dr. Pettenkofer and Her Emerich, the bacteriologist, swallowed some comma bacilli without coming to any harm. Both had diarrhœa afterwards: the dejecta contained myriads of the comma bacillus, but the experimenters had good appetites, felt well, and their organisms were not otherwise disturbed. Dr. Pettenkofer rejects, the experiment on animals, saying that only experiments on human beings are of any use. He considers the late great rainfall as unfavourable to cholera, and says that some anxiety may be felt should it be dry next year, as many cholera germs still exist, and they retain their virulence for two years. In Calcutta the cholera rises and falls with the rainfall, and it was the same in the Munich epidemic of 1873.

Full returns of the number of victims carried off during the last outbreak of cholera, as far as has been ascertained, have (the "Daily Chronicle's" St. Petersbug correspondent says) just been published. The total cholera mortality is said to amount to 220,112. The famine stricken districts of the Caucasus seem to have suffered most. In Astrakhan there were 74,873 deaths; in Voronesh, 9,468; in Viatka, 4,440; in Samara, 14,962; in Saratoff, 18,992; in Tamboff, 8,089; in the districts of the Don, 17,751; and in the Caucasus, 63,268. One of the saddest features of this terrible bill is the mortality among the doctors. During the past year half of the country physicians are said to have succumbed to spotted typhus alone, not counting those that died form the cholera and other diseases, the direct result of the famine. The number of peasants who died from typhus will probably never be accurately known; but I am assured by physicians that this disease claimed more victims than the cholera.

The "Globe" points out that the entire authority of trustworthy opinion, based upon only too valid reasons, supports the view that the most terrible of pestilential visitants has but retired into winter quarters, and is making preparation for a fresh outbreak and an attack in full force next spring or summer.

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

REUTER telegraphed from Moscow, under date of Nov 11:—

Information has been received here from Russian sources,—which, however, are described as thoroughly reliable—that a force of about 1000 Chinese troops has recently again approached the Russian camp of 165 men, which was left by Colonel Jonoff in the Pamirs, near the Murghab. It is feared that in the present season the despatch of reinforcements of men and horses to the Camp, and of sending supplies to the soldiers from Ferghano, will be attended with great danger and enormous trouble and expense. As, however, these 165 men are believed to be in a critical position, it has been decided to form a fresh expedition on a smaller scale than the previous one, which will include a detachment of artillery. Great difficulty will be experienced in procuring the 1000 horses and the transport material required. It is further announced that the position of some 200 Kirghese families, placed under Russian protection, has become critical, as, besides suffering from the want of the means of subsistence, it is alleged that they are exposed to the animosity of the Chinese. In the meantime, Colonel Jonoff has left for Tashkend, whence, after he has had an interview with Baron Vrevsky, the Governor-General of Russian Turkestan, he will probably return to St. Petersburg.

Telegraphing on Nov. 14, the Odessa correspondent of the "Daily News" says:—

A leading South Russian journal, referring to the pacific observations of Lord Kimberley at the Lord Mayor's Banquet with regard to the pending amicable se tlement of the Pamir question between Russia and Great Britain, remarks that so satisfactory a so lution of an untoward incident would certainly never have been arrived at without an irritating Jingo demonstration had Lord Salisbury still been in power.

THE ALLEGED FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

THE Paris "Matin" states that a preliminary treaty of alliance between France and Russia was signed on Nov. 5.

The Berlin "Vossische Zeitung," referring to the various denials of the above statement, says:—

The imformation of the "Matin" is not a downright fabrication. We are able to state, on trustworthy authority, that a treaty between Russia and France has actually been brought about through the mediation of the Grand Duke Vladimir, whom we were accustomed to look upon as the philo-German member of the Russian Court. For the present, however, the contents of this treaty have not leaked out. It is not necessary just now to attach a very great importance to the agreement as, considering the attitude hitherto displayed by the Czar, coupled with the pec ularity of his character, nothing is more improbable than that he should long for war, or bind himself in advance for the event of an outbreak of hostilities, although no doubt exists as to the course the Muscovite empire would take in case of a collision between Germany and France.

The "National Zeitung," too, similarly displays less scepticism than formerly as to the possibility of a treaty between the autocratic Empire of the North and the Republic of the West of Europe.

"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE NOV. 15.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lt J Ffarthing Hopkinson, from 4th Bn. the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Second Lt, in succession to Lt C O Peter-Hoblyn, resigned.

3rd Hussars.—Lt W S Stewart to be Captain, in succession to Maj A J R Van Cortlandt, Adjutant of Yeomanry; Lt C F M Lilly, from 3rd Bn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fus.), to be Second Lt, in succession to Lt F T Lund, promoted into 9th Lancers.

14th Hussars.—Lt J M'Mahon Roberts, from 3rd Bn the East Lancashire Regt, to be Second Lt, vice F A Garden, resigned.

16th Lancers.—Qmr and Hon Lt E Heymer is placed on retired pay.

Royal Malta Artillery.—Second Lt A Vella, from Royal Malta Regiment of Militia, to be Second Lt, with local and temporary rank), vice W D Vella, promoted.

Grenadier Gaurds.—Capt F M H Sandford retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col T M Baillie, on completion of five years' service in command of the 43rd Regimental District (the Oxfordshire L I) is placed on half-pay.

Col W Livesay, from Lt-Col half-pay, to be Col to command the 43rd Regimental District (the Oxfordshire L I), vice Col T M Baillie.

Col C G Heathcote, on completion of five years-service is command of the 38th (the South Staffordshire Regt) and 64th the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt) Regimental Districts, is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Norfolk Regt—Second Lt P C R Barclay is seconded for service with the ISC.

Bedfordshire Regt—Lt J R Kennedy is seconded for service with the ISC.

King's Own (Yorkshire L I)—Captain and Brevet Maj P W A A Milton is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotion to the rank of Capt of Lt H Wells Cole is antedated to May 17, 1892, vice Brevet Maj P W A A Milton. The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—C R I Brooke to May 17, 1892, vice H Wells Cole, R S Phillips, now a Probationer, I S C, to June 16, 1892, vice R C W Lukin, seconded.

HONG KONG REGT.—Jamadar Nawab Khan to be Subedar to complete establi-hment.

Lt Col P J Maitland, ISC, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army on appointment as First Deputy Secretary to the Government of India Military Department.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col W R M Holroyd is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

THE Paris Municipality have passed a resolution condemning the recent dynamite outrages as acts of "stupid and ferocious violence," and claiming the control of the Municipal police. Annuities have been granted to the widows and children of the late outrage.

THE Standard's Paris correspondent telegraphed on Nov. 14:—According to a semi-official Note communicated to the Press, the incident to which the overhauling of French dhows in Madagascan waters by the English gunboat Redbreast had given rise has been satisfactorily settled. The English Government readily acknowledged that the commander, while acting in good faith, exceeded his authority. A slight indemnity has been granted as reparation to the owner of the dhows. Furthermore, Lord Rosebery has informed M. Ribot that the officers of the British Navy and English Consular agents have received instructions not to interfere in any way with dhows of any nationality in the territorial waters of Madagascar.

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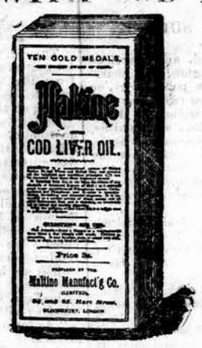

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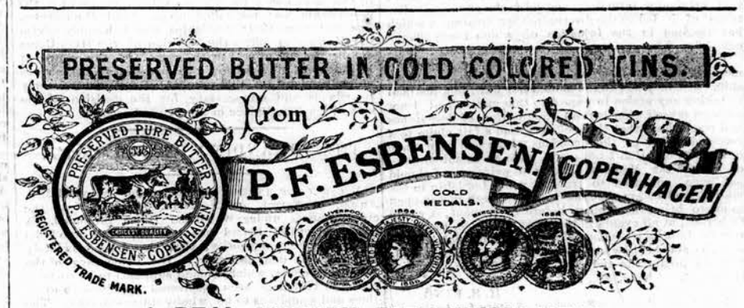

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Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

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This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

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The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

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C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

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Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

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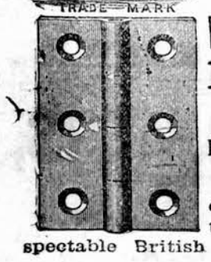

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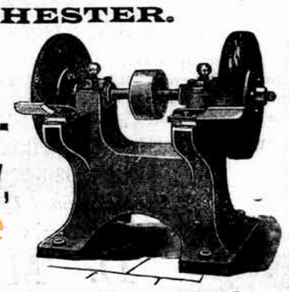

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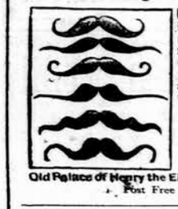

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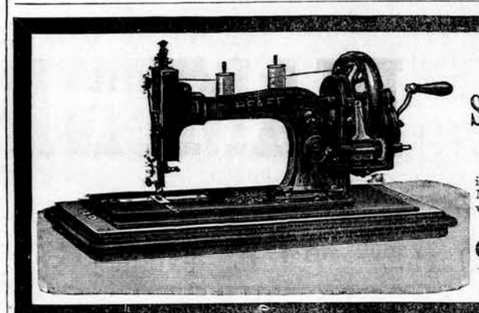

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